The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3830. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 3, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Sharp Fight Between a Rebel Battery and the Gunboat Marblehead.

A Portion of Our Land Forces Engaged.

The Enemy Driven Back With a Loss of Four Guns.

Firing Still Kept Up on Charleston.

By the arrival of the *Arago*, HENRY A. GADSDEN commanding, at this port, yesterday, we have received intelligence giving the details of a skirmish which took place at Legreeville, on the 25th of December. The gunboat *Marblehead*, while on a reconnoissance up Stono River, was fired upon from a rebel battery situated in the rear of Legreeville. The battery mounted eight pieces, and had been masked until that time. The gunboat replied vigorously, but having been pierced with thirty-two shot, was compelled to call upon the assistance of the land forces to disperse the rebels and seize the battery. Three men were killed and five wounded on the gunboat.

A regiment doing duty on Coles' Island passed over to Legreeville, and after a brief skirmish succeeded in driving off the rebels and capturing four pieces of cannon. The rebels took with them the remaining pieces.

This is the first instance, for a long period, that anything approaching a fight has occurred on the Stono. It was believed that the enemy was engaged in some mischief, and for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, what was going on, the reconnoissance referred to was ordered. The *Marblehead* has been stationed in the Stono, at a point below Legreeville, for some months past. The whole affair was of short duration, and since then nothing in the way of skirmishing has taken place.

GILLMORE, one day last week, opened a heavy fire on the City of Charleston, and caused flames to appear simultaneously in seven different places. The destruction of the city is gradually taking place.

A REVIEW.

From the Port Royal New South, Dec. 26.

The troops at this post were reviewed last Wednesday afternoon by Maj.-Gen. GILLMORE, and a finer military display has not been witnessed in this department. The day was warm and pleasant, and a large gathering of spectators were on the ground, making the scene quite animating. The evolutions were executed in an admirable manner. In the evening the General gave a *soirée dansante* in a temporary structure adjoining his former quarters. The principal line and staff officers here and from Beaufort, were present, and a fair sprinkling of ladies graced the occasion with their presence. The hall and reception rooms were tastefully decorated with the flags of different nations.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 2.

NEW YEAR'S—THE PRESIDENT'S LEVEE.

This morning, the Ministers from foreign Courts with their attachés, all wearing the insignia of their rank and dignity, paid their respects to the President. Subsequently the officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, and of the Army, in full uniform, proceeded to the Executive mansion for a like purpose. The doors were open for the reception of the public for two hours, and thousands of persons, as usual on similar occasions, crowded to the reception room to shake the President by the hand, and to hastily exchange pleasant words inspired by the advent of a New Year. The Marine band was present. Among the first persons to pay their respects to the President to-day, were Secretary SEWARD and the French Minister.

The attendance of the diplomatic body upon the President on New Year's Day with felicitations evidently as cordial as they were demonstrative, was among the cheering auspices with which the country begins the year. The entire corps were present with the exception of the estimable Minister from Nicaragua, who, being detained by illness, sent to the Secretary of State a respectful and most friendly apology.

To-day's *Chronicle* says:

"Years ago had any colored man presented himself at the White House, at the President's levee, seeking an introduction to the Chief Magistrate of the nation, he would in all probability, have been roughly handled for his impudence. Yesterday four colored men, of genteel exterior and with the manners of gentlemen, joined in the throng that crowded the Executive mansion, and were presented to the President of the United States."

SECRETARY CHASE'S FINANCIAL PLANS.

Secretary CHASE strenuously insists on limiting the appropriations to his means, and in providing by taxation for every dollar appropriated beyond the amount which can be certainly obtained by loans, and that without too largely increasing the public debt. He asserts that the increase of expenditures, by additions to salaries or other compensation, can only result in disappointment unless the means to meet the increase are provided by the same legislation which allows it.

DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI AND KANSAS.

An order has been issued creating the "Military Department of Kansas," including Fort Smith, and assigning Maj.-Gen. CURTIS to the command. No action has been taken with regard to the department of Missouri, nor will there be until the Senate shall have considered the nomination of Gen. SCHOFIELD to be a Major General.

RESTRICTIONS ON NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.

An order has been issued from the Army of the Potomac, prohibiting all newspaper correspondents connected therewith from publishing, or causing to be published, the number or designation of regiments reënlisting in the army, or leaving the same; the number of reënlistments, or the number of men furloughed.

HANGERS-ON OF THE ARMY TO BE ENROLLED.

An order from Provost-Marshal-Gen. PATRICK requires a correct enrollment made of all civilians or army followers, excepting actual residents, within the lines of the different corps. This is designed to reach those who have sought refuge in the army to avoid the draft.

CAPTURED REBELS.

The gunboat *Com. Reed* arrived yesterday, at Alexandria, bringing up two Lieutenants and five privates of the rebel army, and several women, captured while attempting to cross the Potomac. Among the latter was a Mrs. DAVIS, wife of a rebel Colonel. Fifty prisoners and deserters reached Washington to-day.

NEGRO SOLDIERS.

A number of colored men, belonging to this District, on their way to New-York to be used as substitutes there, were taken off the steamer *Baltimore*, at Georgetown, yesterday, by one of the detectives.

POSTMASTER OF SAN FRANCISCO.

R. F. [illegible] has been appointed Postmaster of San Francisco, vice S. M. PARKER, removed on account of complaints preferred against him of mismanagement of Post-office business.

PERSONAL.

United States Senator BOWDEN, of Virginia, died here to-day of small-pox.

JOSE CARLOS TRACY has been recognized by President LINCOLN as Consul for Peru at New-York.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Our Pickets Driven in at Bunker Hill.

EXCITING RUMORS AT WINCHESTER

The Rebels Reconnoitering in Force.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 1.

There are indications that the rebel Gen. EARLY contemplates a movement or raid toward Winchester, and, perhaps, beyond that town.

REPORTS FROM CUMBERLAND, MD.,

CUMBERLAND, MD., Friday, Jan. 1.

Some excitement was created to day, at Martinsburgh, in consequence of our pickets at Winchester having been driven in as far as Bunker Hill. A portion of the Twelfth Pennsylvania cavalry was doing picket duty at the time, and in retreating took four of the enemy prisoners. This party had not proceeded far when they came upon a party of thirty rebels that had been dispatched to cut them off. Our force being very small, had to abandon the prisoners, and succeeded in escaping, with a loss of one or two of their number.

For a time it was thought something serious might result out of these operations, but as the day wore away, and nothing of importance transpired, the excitement lulled, and all became remarkably quiet by night.

Rumors had continually been reaching us of rebel movements, but this morning's affair will likely enough account for them.

We learn that the Sixty-second Virginia mounted infantry, the Eighteenth Virginia cavalry, and WHITE'S battalion, constituted a part of the rebel force that advanced upon our picket line.

It is thought that this rebel movement was nothing but a scout in more than ordinary force.

The railroad line is considered perfectly safe for trade and travel.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Celebration of the Anniversary of the Issue of the President's Proclamation.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Jan. 1.

The colored inhabitants of Norfolk and vicinity celebrated to-day as the first annual anniversary of their freedom, as given them under the President's Emancipation Proclamation. Four regiments of colored troops, under command of Brig.-Gen. WILD, took part in the exercises. There were present as invited guests, Major-Gen. BUTLER and Staff, and Brig.-Gens. HECKMAN, BARNES, GETTY, and LEDLIER, with their respective Staffs. The procession marched through all the principal streets of Norfolk, and upon arriving in the square fronting the cemetery, formed a hollow square, and speaking, music, and Masonic exercises were the order of the day. A beautiful flag was presented to the Second North Carolina colored regiment, being a gift from the ladies of Washington, N. C.

Mrs. Major-Gen. BUTLER has been receiving calls from the officers of the garrison at this post and their friends during the entire day.

A heavy gale of wind is now (9 P. M.) raging at this point.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Jan. 2.

The schooner *Sallie*, captured by the steamer *Connecticut*, has arrived here in charge of a prize crew. They bring part of the cargo of the rebel steamer *Antonia*, which was driven on to Frying Pan Shoals by the steamer *Connecticut*. The *Antonia* is a total wreck. Thirty of her men, who were captured, have arrived here.

EXPERIENCE IN SOUTHERN PRISONS.

Chaplain Turnbull's Statement of His Trials and Treatment by the Rebels—The Condition of Prisoners at Charleston and Columbia, S. C., and at Richmond.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Saturday, Dec. 19, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Rarely has an individual the right to call public attention to his statements of personal experience; but as I came from Libby Prison on the 12th ult., while the thoughts of the community were generally centered on our unfortunate soldiers in confinement there, I have found my remarks in private conversation or public addresses so freely quoted and so often misunderstood or perverted by Associated Press reporters, or by others whose every word had the public ear, that I venture, even at this late day, to write out, for the first time, the principal facts I reported from rebeldom. I am more desirous of doing this, since the Richmond papers have already denounced me personally as having misrepresented and belied them. I would have none, even of our enemies, believe that I stated aught but the truth concerning them, particularly while their opinion of me might react unfavorably on my comrades still in their power.

On the morning of July 19, after the second bloody assault on Fort Wagner, I was out on the field before that stronghold—during an arranged cessation of hostilities—for the purpose of ministering to our wounded men who had already been all night without the helping hand of friend or foe. While but a few rods from our front, and a long distance from theirs, I was—with my friend and comrade, Adjt. H. W. CAMP, of our regiment—seized by a few Confederate officers, whom we had approached in all confidence on our mission of mercy, and by them held, contrary, as we deemed it, to all fairness or good faith. That night we were taken to Charleston, marched through the streets with negro privates, expressly, as we were assured, for the purpose of degrading us, and then, in the same companionship, shut in a close and filthy prison-room—twenty of us in so small a space that we could scarce stretch ourselves to sleep without overlapping each other—all by special orders from petty tyrants at headquarters, who sought to vent their spite against the "Abolitionists," by what they deemed chivalrous insults. With the early rising of the morrow's sun, we were aroused by the swinging of the heavy prison door, and the kicking of those sleeping nearest it by the brutal deputy jailor.

For twenty-four hours from then I was permitted to be in the hospital with our wounded prisoners, and it gives me pleasure to say that there Dr. DAWSON, and the surgeons assisting him, seemed to exert themselves to the utmost to benefit and comfort the poor sufferers in their charge. Again I was remanded to jail, and now to close confinement in a gloomy cell, horribly filthy, with hardly any ventilation, and not a piece of furniture, bed, box, bench or chair. There with no straw to lie on, no blanket to wrap in, not even a block of wood for a pillow, denied for twenty hours even a cup of water, with only (from the authorities) a scanty portion of coarsest prison-fare, served without plate or cup, knife, fork or spoon, separated from my comrades and from all human sympathy, I realized how kind and tender my Southern brethren could show themselves when they really set about it.

After a few days in Charleston I was sent to Columbia, S. C., whither the other officers taken on Morris Island had already been forwarded. Columbia is a better place for the prisoner of war than Charleston or Richmond. As fewer troops and fewer prisoners are there, there is less scarcity of food and less rigor of confinement. Our officers are in the District Jail, with the privilege, for an hour or so of a day, of the small yard adjoining. Their rations are the same as those of the Confederate privates, viz. corn meal fresh beef and a little rice—no potatoes or other vegetables, no tea, coffee nor soft bread. Purchases from outside are permitted at the extravagant rates of the region, and "Greenbacks" sell readily at the rate of one to four or five of Confederate currency, the latter not having depreciated quite as low as at Richmond, where eight to one is gladly given for United States notes. Capt. SENN, commanding the post-guard in charge of the prisoners at Columbia, is a courteous, kind-hearted gentleman. Some of his company are also kind and obliging to the prisoners, others quite brutal. By special permission, I was allowed to visit and preach to our imprisoned privates, and for this privilege was personally grateful. At present only the officers taken in the vicinity of Charleston remain at Columbia, with the addition of Capt. HARRIS, of our Tennessee cavalry, who has been ironed and shut up in a close room for nearly a year, never permitted to pass into the open air, while a guard remains in his room both day and night. The Chaplain of the First South Carolina colored regiment is in the jail with the other officers. He was not released with the other Chaplains, but I am not aware that he has received any different treatment from the officers of white regiments.

Early in November, I was brought to Richmond, en route to City Point, for release. For three days I was confined in the Libby Prison with the nearly or quite a thousand officers held in that single building. Personally I suffered but little while there, for I shared the home comforts recently received by some of the generous inmates, yet I was chilled, day and night, in the gloomy lofts of that cheerless place, by the wind drawing through the unglazed window casings, and I was annoyed by the myriads of vermin issuing from every crevice in that rickety pile, while my heart was made sadder than before, by the statements coming to me on every side, as to the fearful sufferings of our thousands of privates in the immediate vicinity. Even on my way thither, from Columbia, I learned something of the condition of our men in Richmond, from a Confederate official, who remarked to my companion, a fellow prisoner, "It is hard to say it to you, but your men, on Belle Island, are dying of starvation." At the Libby, one of our officers whose testimony I knew to be reliable told me he had himself seen in one hospital fourteen of our privates brought in in the evening, in the last stage of exhaustion from lack of food, unable even to partake of nourishment when proffered them there, of which number nine were carried out dead the next morning. At least ten per day, he said, died at that one hospital during all the time of his stay. Another officer of rank and prominence, who had visited Bell Island, reported a large portion of our men there as without shelter, herded like cattle, protected by neither barracks nor tents, blankets nor overcoats, lying on the sand in the malarial atmosphere of the James River region, dying by the score from exposure and lack of food. At the Libby, the rations distributed were, at the time I left, only a scanty supply of coarse bread with a very little rice. But for articles received from home, or purchased at exorbitant rates, the officers could scarcely have lived, and could not have retained their health or strength.

So long as only chaplains were permitted to come through the lines, the rebels claimed that all reports of the sufferings of our men were attributable to "lying Puritan parsons," but now that the surgeons have been released, and made their formal statement proving the reality to be worse than anything before reported to or imagined by the public, another grade of officers will have to be classed with the chaplains, and thus testimony will accumulate so long as our soldiers in Southern custody are so misused or neglected by the Confederate authorities, and officers of any kind or grade are permitted to come hither to tell the horrible truth. Some of the subordinate Confederate officials would have gladly supplied our men with sufficient food had their "Government" given to them a military force to impress it, and trains or teams to bring it in, as for troops in the field. To such humane officers due credit should be given. Capt. HATCH, the officer in charge of the Confederate flag-of-truce boat from Richmond to City Point, has shown kindness to many whom he has transferred to our kind-hearted Major MULFORD, in charge of the boat from City Point to Fortress Monroe, and returned prisoners from either side will remember both these officers with feelings of peculiar gratitude.

All through those portions of the South which I saw or heard from, the entire mass of able-bodied men were in arms, while many mere boys were in service, and old men were doing guard duty, to relieve younger ones, sent to the front. Every evidence was given that the South has no reserve, that its whole force is already in the field, and that the raising of our new levy of 300,000 men will give us so large a preponderance of numbers as to make quick work of the rapidly thinning army of rebellion.

Every desirable evidence was also given to our prisoners that, with the military power of the South once broken and its army once scattered, its whole strength is gone. No extermination will be necessary, for the latent Unionism, even in South Carolina, is beyond all that we had supposed possible. In the Confederate army there are thousands who long for the restoration of the old Government, for the supremacy of the old flag, and thus to a still greater extent with those not yet gathered in, employes of the "Government," exempts and families of those in service. Hospital nurses, guards wherever we were carried, citizens who communicated with us in spite of every precaution of authorities, all testified to this, and money was freely given our men, newspapers furnished [illegible] against orders, and sympathy expressed and aid tendered wherever we turned, and this sometimes by different men, closely associated, who did not suspect each other of such sentiments from their extreme caution under the fearful reign of terror which prevails above them. Such will hail gladly the day when once more they can serve the Government they love, and enjoy again its protection and benefits. May God grant its speedy coming.

Respectfully yours,

H. CLAY TRUMBULL,
Chaplain Tenth Conn. Vols.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Evening Star.

The steamship *Evening Star*, Capt. BELL, from New-Orleans, Dec. 27, and Havana, Dec. 29, arrived at an early hour this morning. She brings no important news.

Arrest of Another Chesapeake Pirate.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Saturday, Jan. 2.

LINUS SEELY, another of the captors of the *Chesapeake*, was arrested here yesterday, and lodged in jail.

THE COLD WEATHER.

Furious Snow-Storm at Buffalo and Other Points.

The Thermometer Twenty Degrees Below Zero.

FLOOD IN THE CREEKS, CANALS AND SLIPS

Two Hundred Feet of the Niagara Falls Railroad Washed Away.

DAMAGE TO SHIPPING ON THE LAKES.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION INTERRUPTED.

Railroad Travel North and West Entirely Suspended.

SEVERAL PERSONS FROZEN TO DEATH.

REPORTS FROM VARIOUS PLACES

On New Year's Day at daylight, there was a dense fog and a mild temperature. At twelve M. a breeze sprung up from about W. S. W., which cleared away the fog, and increased, shifting at the same time to W. N. W. and N. W., blowing a gale throughout the night. Ice made very fast. Yesterday morning, the wind was from the W. N. W., and moderate, but the cold continued and was the most intense of the season.

Shipping on the North River and Brooklyn piers suffered considerably during the gale, by pounding against each other, but we have not as yet heard of any disaster of serious consequence.

The fleet of canal-boats moored in the Atlantic Basin, are more or less chafed, but none of them are sunk or injured seriously. The lighters *Export*, a these docks, lost her mast and bow-sprit; the *Jenny Lind* parted her moorings and lost mast and bowsprit; started her cutwater. The *Nepha* also parted her lines, sprung her mast, and is badly chafed.

At Ford's Dock, the vessels were more or less bruised.

At the Wall-street Ferry, Brooklyn, the sloop *Factory* sunk alongside ship *E. O'Brien*, and a schooner lying outside ship *Ne Plus Ultra*, was also sunk. The lighter *A. H. Micken* lost her mast at WHEELER & WILSON'S store.

The brig *Drisko* from Elizabethport, for Portland, while at anchor off the Battery, parted both chains, and went off before the wind, and was safely moored at a pier in Williamsburgh without damage.

The Emigrant Commissioner's barge *Indiana*, which broke from her moorings at Castle Garden, swung on to the shore and sunk. The vessel is now lying about half out of water, and can be easily raised.

IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 2.

The heaviest snow-storm known since the year 1844 has been raging here yesterday and to-day.

The water in the creeks, canal and slips has risen to an unparalleled height, causing much damage.

The Lake Shore and Erie Railroads are completely blockaded by the snow.

The trains on the Central Railroad are all behind time.

Two hundred feet of the Niagara Falls Railroad, near this city, is washed away, and no cars have left the depot here since Thursday. Trains are, however, running from Black Rock to Suspension Bridge.

Business in the city is almost entirely suspended.

The worst of the storm is now over, although it is still snowing this evening.

The weather is intensely cold. The thermometer at midnight on the 31st of December stood at 42° above zero; last evening it was 5° below, and this morning at 9 o'clock it was 9° below.

No mails have been received to-day.

Telegraphic communication with the West is interrupted.

The Evans' Bridge in the lower part of the city has been carried away, and it is reported some lives were lost, but this cannot be traced to any reliable source.

IN OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 2.

A terrible snow-storm has been raging here for the last twenty-four hours.

The thermometer, this evening, stands at eight degrees below zero.

Four hundred feet of the east pier has been washed away.

Several vessels have broken from their moorings, and the shipping is badly damaged.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 2.

The weather here is bitter cold.

Last night four persons were frozen to death.

The thermometer this morning stood at about eight degrees above zero.

IN BOSTON

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 2—6 P. M.

The weather was three degrees colder to-day than any day previous this season. The thermometer ranged from 3° to 10° above zero, with a strong westerly gale.

IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 2.—Weather clear; thermometer 6° above zero.

IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Jan. 2.

On Thursday the barometer stood at noon at 29° 67', soon afterward commencing rapidly falling, reached 28° 85' at 8 o'clock afternoon, resulting in a violent snow-storm from northwest. On Thursday night at 10 o'clock the barometer rising, had reached 29°, and Saturday night at 5 o'clock 29° 95'. The thermometer on Thursday noon was at 47° above zero, falling between that time and 10 o'clock afternoon, to 1° above zero. Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, the mercury was at 19½° below zero, and continued below zero all day. Saturday, at 7½ in the morning, it was at 3° above, and the same hour in the evening, at 14° above zero. Nothing like this was ever known in Kentucky.

IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Jan. 2.

Very little business was transacted here to-day, on account of the severity of the weather.

Since the snow-storm on Thursday, it has been intensely cold, the mercury having fallen to 24° below zero—a thing unparalleled in this region.

All the railroads leading out of this City are blocked up with snow.

No trains have arrived or departed for two days.

The river is completely frozen over and teams and pedestrians commenced crossing on the ice this morning, and have kept it up all the afternoon and evening.

A large number of cattle and hogs have frozen to death.

On the weather-bound trains north of the Missouri Railroad, quite a number of frost-bitten cases are reported by the newspapers, some of them of a serious character.

IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., Saturday, Jan. 2.

The weather is most intensely cold. At 9 o'clock this morning the thermometer was at 28½° below zero. No trains left for the East or West last night, and none have arrived to-day. All the roads are completely blocked up with snow.

IN INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Saturday, Jan. 2.

A very severe snow-storm commenced here on Thursday, and lasted for two days.

Railroad travel is almost entirely suspended.

The weather is intensely, bitterly cold. The thermometer stands at twenty degrees below zero.

The Confiscated Indiana State Bonds—Reënlistment of the Thirty-fifth Indiana Regiment—The Sixtieth New-York Regiment Homeward Bound.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Friday, Jan. 1.

A writ of *mandamus* has been served on the Auditor of Indiana, by the United States District Court, to compel the payment of the interest on the confiscated State bonds.

The Thirty-fifth Indiana regiment arrived here to-day, and have reënlisted as veterans.

The Sixtieth New-York regiment reached here to-day. They are homeward bound.

An Attempt by a Volunteer to Desert.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, Jan. 2.

SAMUEL BOWERS, of New-York, a volunteer at the camp on Grapevine Point, attempted to desert on Friday night, by running the guard. CÆSAR HALL, of Co. A, Twenty-ninth Connecticut Volunteers, (colored) on guard at the time, ordered him to halt, when BOWERS threw snuff in his eyes. HALL pursued and closed with the runaway; he bayoneted him badly through the arm, broke his gunstock over his head, and brought him back to camp. BOWERS was sent to the hospital, and will probably recover. HALL was, this morning, promoted to be *corporal*.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 2.

The duties on imports received at the port of Boston for the year ending Dec., 1863, amount to $8,963,924. The number of foreign arrivals for the year was 3,129, being 78 more than the year previous.

The first anniversary of President LINCOLN'S Emancipation Proclamation was celebrated here yesterday by a salute of one hundred guns, and by a public meeting in Tremont Temple, at which speeches were made by D. KIRK, Rev. A. A. MINER, and several colored orators.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Dec. 31.

Sailed—Ship *Courier*, for Callao.

There appears to be a speculation going on in alcohol, and prices are higher. Tobacco is more in favor, with sales at advanced rates. Dried apples have been placed at extreme figures. Castile soap is lower.

The State Legislature has adjourned till the 4th of January.

The weather is pleasant. No news stirring.

The Steamship Hibernia Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Jan. 2.

The steamship *Hibernia*, from New-York, arrived here at 3½ o'clock this morning, and sailed again for Galway at 9 o'clock.

The news and commercial messages which were forwarded from New-York on Thursday were placed on board of her. The messages which were forwarded on Friday, did not reach Port Hood in season to be put on board.

Fire and Death.

NEWARK, N. J., Saturday, Jan. 2, 1863.

The residence of ANTHONY D. CORWIN, near Townsbury, Warren County, N. J., was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. Mrs. CORWIN perished in the flames, in plain sight of assistance, but, unfortunately, it could not reach her.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1864.

It is understood that Gov. SEYMOUR has made no written statement in connection with the removal of the Police Commissioners of New-York.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 1.

The Gray's Ferry Bridge of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad at this point having been substantially repaired, freight trains will make regular transit over it to-morrow (Saturday) morning. The shipments of Western freight over the Baltimore and Ohio road will be regularly received at the Camden and Amboy Pier No. 1, North River, New York, on and after Saturday.

Obituary.

NEWARK, N. J., Saturday, Jan. 2.

Died in this city, suddenly, on Dec. 31, the Newark *Daily Mercury*, from complicated disorders of long standing. The deceased was quite advanced in years.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MURDER IN BROOKLYN—A WOMAN KILLED BY A SOLDIER.—A woman named BRIDGET DAILEY, wife of DIRMOTT DAILEY, residing at No. 55 Tallman-street, was murdered last evening by a soldier in the rear of a house in Gold-street, midway between York and Prospects streets. It appears that she left home about 5½ o'clock, for the purpose of getting some groceries for Sunday. She staid so much longer than usual, that her daughter, about ten years of age, went after her to ascertain the cause of her detention. She met her in York-street, near Charles, led by some persons, and bleeding profusely. She managed to walk half a block farther when she fell down exhausted. She was conveyed to her residence, and as she was perfectly conscious, every effort was made to ascertain who committed the deed, but without avail. She refused to say anything to implicate any one, and soon after died. The blood was traced to an outhouse in the rear of the building in Gold-street, where large pools lay upon the floor. The deed had doubtless been perpetrated there. The neighbors saw deceased and a man dressed in the uniform of a U. S. soldier go into the outhouse. They heard them quarreling, and she cried out, "That's the man that did it," while at the same time the soldier was seen making his escape to the street. That was the last seen of him. She made her way out, and walked along until discovered by her daughter. The soldier was a tall, slim man, but no definite description could be obtained. Coroner NORRIS made a superficial examination of the body of deceased, and found an incised wound through the abdomen over the region of the stomach, about a inch in length, and which extended to some vital part. The deceased died of internal hemorrhage a few minutes after being taken to her house. A *post-mortem* examination will be made to-day, and an inquest held. Meanwhile every effort will be made to arrest the murderer.

NEW JERSEY.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONCERT IN BLOOMFIELD.—A delightful entertainment was given on New-Year's Eve in Bloomfield, N. J., by the children attached to the different Sabbath Schools in that place and Montclair, under the supervision of Professor W. B. BRADBURY, the well known composer and vocalist. Notwithstanding the violent storm, nearly four hundred children and a large audience were in attendance, and after a number of songs had been sung, Santa Claus descended an improvised chimney and distributed his gifts most generously among the juvenile members of the assemblage, to their great surprise and gratification. Mrs. JAMIESON, Miss STRONG and Miss MARKHAM, and the Bloomfield Glee Club, assisted in the vocal part of the entertainment, and the whole affair passed off in a manner which showed that Mr. BRADBURY, in giving his energies to extracting harmony from wood and iron manufactured into pianos, as he has lately done, has not lost his skill in eliciting sweet sounds from the throats of children. The proceeds of the entertainment are to be divided between the Ladies' Army Relief Associations in Bloomfield and Montclair.

PROVOST-MARSHAL NINTH DISTRICT.—Lieut. GUSTAVUS URBAN, Fifth United States cavalry, temporarily takes the place of CHARLES E. JENKINS, Esq., late Deputy Provost-Marshal of the Ninth District. Capt. JENKINS has resigned a position which he has filled most efficiently.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore off Cape Race.

The Ship Living Age Captured by the Rebel Pirate Tuscaloosa.

Alarming Character of the Disturbances in India.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

English and American Artillery Compared.

PROGRESS MADE BY THE REBELS

REBEL STATISTICS ABOUT THE BLOCKADE.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

CAPE RACE, Saturday, Jan. 2.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool on the 23d, via Queenstown on the 24th of December, passed here, en route to New-York, at 1 o'clock this (Saturday) morning. She was boarded by the newsboat of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained.

The dates per the *City of Baltimore* are two days later than those already received. She has sixteen cabin and thirty steerage passengers.

The steamship *Louisiana*, from New York, arrived out on the 22d of December.

The ship *Living Age*, from Akyab for London, had been captured by the Confederate privateer *Tuscaloosa*, and was released on giving bonds.

The London *Times* had insinuated that the Archduke MAXIMILIAN will not accept the Mexican crown, and that NAPOLEON will have to cast about for some one else.

The troubles in India were assuming alarming proportions. The British troops had lost heavily

Russia continued to send off considerable numbers of Polish prisoners to Siberia.

A revolutionary manifesto had been placarded in the principal towns of Hungary. KOSSUTH was at the head of the movement.

KING and HEENAN had appeared before the magistrates for breaking the peace, and both were bound over to appear at the Quarter Sessions.

Cotton was dull, with a declining tendency.

In Breadstuffs there was also a downward tendency.

Provisions dull.

Consols 91@91⅛ for money.

OUR FOREIGN FILES.

Our late foreign files furnish us the following interesting budget of news:

GREAT BRITAIN.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN ARTILLERY.

PROGRESS MADE BY THE REBELS.

The Richmond correspondent of the London *Times*, writing under date of Nov. 14, discusses the progress which the rebels have made in artillery, and expresses the conviction that the two great successes of the war are the Brooke and Parrott guns. He says:

"If, as regards breaching practice, the superiority of the rifled ordnance over smooth-bores is manifestly established, I believe that this superiority will be still more marked when both are tried against iron plating. There appears to be in England, and especially among naval officers, a very general idea that at short range there is no gun so formidable against iron plates as the old 68-pounder or 8-inch smooth-bore. I am not at liberty to mention the exact results gained by Capt. BROOKE'S trials against the target with his own gun, but it will be sufficient to state that in my belief they would astonish Europe. It is imagined in England that because only one of the monitors off Charleston has hitherto been sunk, the Confederate guns cannot be very formidable. That this is not the belief of the Federals is evinced by the very wide berth which their iron-clad vessels give to the Confederate batteries. A vast deal of nonsense has been written by the correspondents of Northern journals about the Monitors approaching within 150 yards of Fort Sumter (before its guns were dismounted) and 'delivering their fire.' The truth really is that no Monitor has ever approached nearer to Forts Sumter, Moultrie or Johnson than 900 yards, except the *Keokuk*, which came within 700 yards, and was sunk. It is asked, 'Have you any gun in England which could sink the *Keokuk* at that distance?' This question must be answered in England itself. Nothing is more certain than that the 68-pounder could not attempt such a feat. When the wreck of the *Keokuk* was examined, it was found that, in addition to the Brooke bolt which sunk her, three shots from the 10-inch smooth-bore had riddled her turret through and through. To use anything smaller than the 10-inch smooth-bore against iron plating is scoffed at on this continent. Commander BROOKE is of opinion that the 430lb. ball thrown by the *Weehawken* against the *Atlanta* would easily crash through the *Warrior's* sides, and create as much sensation as the large stone ball thrown long ago on the Dardanelles which struck Admiral DUCKWORTH'S ship. But Europe and America differ in nothing more than in their conceptions of the right kind of projectile to employ against iron plating, of the velocity at which the projectile should be launched, and of the nature of the iron armor which should be opposed to it. The object of Europe seems to be to pierce or perforate iron armor by elongated bolts driven at immense velocity; the object of America to smash in the sides of iron-clad vessels by ponderous spherical projectiles driven at a low velocity. Again, it seems universally believed in Europe that solid iron plates uniformly rolled to a thickness of four or five inches, are vastly stronger than four or five laminæ, or layers, each of them an inch in thickness, laid one on the top of the other. Mr. STEVENS, of New-York, on the other hand, professes his belief that laminated iron armor is stronger, as well as being vastly cheaper, than solid. A very superficial examination of the subject will convince every one that men are yet in their infancy as regards knowledge of the dynamics of artillery, and of the resistance which iron-clad sea-going vessels can be made to offer; but our knowledge has now advanced to such a stage as to make it probable that we are on the eve of a momentous discovery. It is for this reason all the more surprising to Englishmen who are resident in North America, and who are cognizant of the strides which the Americans have made, that it has never seemed fit to the English Government to attach to each of the mighty belligerents now arrayed against each other on this continent such commissioners as it has been our practice to send, with a view of watching and reporting upon European wars, in which we were neutral—such, for instance, as were attached to the Austrian and French armies in the Italian war of 1859, or such as President Pierce sent to the Crimea in 1853. In the belief of all who are most conversant with its details, never has there occurred a war so pregnant with instruction to military engineers and artillerists as the present. It is not alone that the battles are fought with an affluence of artillery hitherto unknown, that (as I have heard stated) more shells were discharged in the single battle of Gettysburgh than were employed in all the battles that NAPOLEON ever fought, but that in all which relates to the science of military engineering, whether in relation to sieges or battles, not only on land, but also on the margin of ocean, estuary, lake, river and swamp, such opportunities are daily presented as in all the previous wars of the current century might be sought in vain. It would seem that no European Government, with the exception of the Prussian, has its eyes open to the opportunity now so ignorantly or heedlessly thrown away."

THE MORAL.

From the London Times.

We publish a remarkable and most opportune communication from our correspondent in the Southern States of America. The gist of the statement now made in this; That the Americans, both of the Northern and Souther[illegible] States, believe themselves to be im[illegible] of England in all that relates to the d[illegible] of artillery science, and to that new inve[illegible] armor by which artillery is opposed; that [illegible] them to be not only in arrear as [illegible] necessary progress, but on the wrong tra[illegible] altogether; and that we appear strangely supi[illegible] apathetic in not improving ourselves by the experience derivable from the unique operations of this civil war. To these observations we can reply that we have been unremittingly [illegible] the [illegible] instruction referred to, but that [illegible] were so indistinct and uncertain [illegible] it hard to turn them to any practical account. What renders an effective comparison almost impossible in this matter is that England and America have no common ground to stand upon. If we were agreed upon the method of defence, we might compare opinions upon the method of attack; but, unfortunately, we are as much at variance on the former question as upon the latter. How are we to measure the performances of our respective guns when we do not try them by the same standards? The targets used by the Americans are, in the judgment of our artillerists, next to worthless. They arm their ships, not with solid plates of rolled iron, but with thin layers of metal placed one over the other till the requisite thickness is attained. "Mr. Stevens, of New-York," it appears, "professes his belief that this laminated iron armor is stronger, as well as being vastly cheaper, than solid." Mr. Stevens may be right, but if he is so, not only England, but all Europe together, must be wrong, and we cannot avoid surmising that as the Americans have notoriously no mills capable of rolling five-inch plates, and as their necessities are too urgent to admit of delay, they have accepted the cheaper rather than the stronger form of armor. The impression in this country undoubtedly is, that any vessel plated upon the American system might be sent to the bottom by the old 68-pound gun, and, if our memory does not deceive us, a target constructed to represent [illegible] of a monitor's broadside was once [illegible] Shoeburyness, with results entirely [illegible]ory of such opinions. But this difference of systems is fatal to all comparison. [illegible] American guns may do against American ships, counts for little in our reckoning, since we cannot regard American ships as good shot-proof vessels. We are told that Commander Brooke, the American artillerist, thinks that the 420-pound ball with which the *Weehawken* destroyed the *Atlanta* would "easily crash through the *Warrier's* sides." We cannot say whether it would or not, but we can say that in crashing the sides of the *Atlanta* it did no more than would have been done as easily by a 68-pound ball, for the *Atlanta* was not fit to be called an iron-clad. Again we are told that the Parrott gun breached Fort Sumter at 4,000 yards; but we are also told that, after months of bombardment, Fort Sumter still exists as impregnable as ever.

Even when we come to guns, the same want of accurate data impedes our conclusions. We presume that by the "Parrott" gun is meant a 200-pounder, but we do not know exactly with what charge it is fired, nor at what range it is considered effective; nor can we tell, what much needs to be known, how such guns stand firing. As to the "Brooke" gun, we are assured that its performance against "the target" would astonish Europe; but as our correspondent is not at liberty to describe these results, we cannot make use of them for comparison. We can but repeat in this place what we have said on more than one occasion, that, to the best of our belief, the artillery used in our service would accomplish everything that has actually been accomplished by American artillery. The fact is, that the amount of these achievements is very slight indeed. Only one iron-clad has been sunk at Charleston, and it is asked, we are told, in America, "Have you any gun in England which could sink the *Keokuk* at that distance?" We answer that we certainly have such guns. The distance in question was "within 700 yards," and the *Keokuk* was protected with only the most imperfect armour. What we should like to ask in reply is, "Have the Americans a gun which could pierce the *Warrier* target?"

We have argued these points on the presumptions which the Americans evidently entertain, but we need hardly add, for the information of the public at home, that our improvements in artillery science have already carried us beyond the stage at which we are imagined to be stationary. Instead of speaking of 68-pounders and 110-pounders, we might speak of our 600-pounders; instead of offering the *Warrior* target as our latest conception of strength, we might offer the target recently constructed by Mr. Reed, and pounded in vain with heavy shot. But it is more prudent to keep our eyes on the fact that the Americans differ from us not only in practice, but in principle. "The object of Europe seems to be to pierce or perforate iron armor by elongated bolts driven at immense velocity; the object of America, to smash in the sides of iron-clad vessels by ponderous spherical projectiles driven at a low velocity." This is a correct statement of the difference, and when it is remembered that an equally wide difference prevails respecting the best method of applying armor to a ship's side, it will be seen at once that the two countries are at variance on fundamental points. The question is which is in the right? We must not omit to add that a naval gun should be a portable gun, and admit of being carried and worked without difficulty in sea going ships—a condition not yet satisfied by the American ordnance. Still, apart from this consideration, there is quite enough in this extraordinary divergence of practice to make us heedful and observant. We do not believe that the Americans are on any better track than ourselves; on the contrary, we believe that both in guns and ships we have decidedly the advantage. But, as there is certainly much to be discovered in a science which is only of yesterday, as we should never refuse to learn, and never shut our eyes to instruction, we hope that the letter of our correspondent may conduce to some profit. It shows that we have not convinced the Americans, though it may not show that they ought to convince us. No harm, however, can be done by reconsidering the question as often as fresh light is thrown upon it. By such a policy we shall gain one of two advantages—either a timely conviction of error if we are wrong, or a confirmed assurance if we prove to be right.

EXPERIMENTS WITH SIR WM. ARMSTRONG'S SIX HUNDRED POUNDER.

From the London Times, Dec. 12.

The smashing powers of Sir William Armstrong's 600-pounder shunt gun were tested yesterday at Shoeburyness against the *Warrior* floating target.

The target is an exact counterpart of a section of the *Warrior's* side, and measures 18ft. long by 10ft. in height. It is constructed of iron plates of the best homogeneous metal 4½ inches thick, bolted to a backing of teak 18 inches in depth. Behind this come two sets of ¾-inch plates, riveted to massive ribs of T iron, the whole being shored up by slanting beams of fir of immense thickness. The target was moored at 1,000 yards distance from the firing points of the 600 and 300-pounder Armstrongs, and wooden targets for ascertaining the correct elevation for this range floated close by, a little clear of the iron one.

The first shot from "Big Will" was a dummy cast-iron shell weighing 600 pounds, and was leveled with such unerring aim at the wooden target as to smash it literally to powder. The elevation of the piece in this instance was 2° 9', and the charge 70 pounds. The next shot was a steel shell, with a cast-iron head, weighing 610 pounds, and containing no less than 24 pounds of powder, which is only four-fifths of its normal charge. Before firing this shot, a consultation took place among the artillerists present as to the elevation to be given, it having been discovered that the wooden target demolished by the first shot had been moored at 1,020 yards instead of at 1,000, as had been originally intended. After some discussion, the gun was fired at 2° 10' elevation, the shell passing just over the top of the target, a little to the right of the central line. The next two shots—live steel shells, similar in all respects to No. 2—demonstrated in a most surprising way the wonderful accuracy of the gun in obeying the slightest change in elevation. For shot No. 3 the piece was depressed to 2° 3', the shell passing through the exact centre of the top of the target, and carrying away a piece of the wood framing of a semi-circular shape. The fourth shot was fired at only 3' less elevation and struck the target as near the centre as possible, making daylight through it, and exploding at the very moment of impact. Those who did not mind getting a wet jacket from the spray made a rush for the boats, the more prudent making use of the steamtug *Bustler*. On boarding the target the havoc made by the ponderous missile was found to have surpassed all expectation. A hole 2 feet by 20 inches yawned in the 4½ inch plate, level with and a few inches on the left of the bull's eye. The teak backing was splintered into fragments from the size of a cocoa nut to the merest fibre, and the ¾-inch plates and one of the ribs were completely torn away like so much paper. In front, below the hole, there lay a huge mass of iron plate, weighing three or four hundred weight, and looking like a piece of crumpled black rag. The plate above the one which was pierced was started from its place and bulged outward, nearly the whole of the bolts holding it to the target being broken away. In fact, all present allowed that since the great battle of gun *versus* plate had begun to be waged there had never been such a complete triumph for the former combatant.

At first it had been intended to try the effects of the 600-pounder upon the *Warrior* target at 2,000 yards, but the first blow at 1,000 yards so disabled it as to render a new target necessary.

When the tide had ebbed sufficiently many of those present revisited the smashed target. All around it, to the extent of 200 or 300 feet, lay masses of iron and steel of different sizes, which gave one a perfect idea of the damage that would have been caused to the "between decks" and opposite sides of any vessel unlucky enough to receive such a shot. On closely examining the breach made, it seems clear that the projectile must have exploded when about halfway through the target. This was made peculiarly evident by the way in which the hole gradually enlarged after passing through the outer iron plate, and by the appearance of the splinters in the teak backing. One of the massive balks of timber was split in two, another was blown upwards apparently by the mere force of the explosion. In the mischief done everything betokened a great excess of power; there is consequently every certainty of the effect being almost equally great at 2,000 yards, as the velocity of the shot at that distance is only diminished by about 120 feet per minute.

A TWENTY TON GUN DISABLED.

From the London Times, Dec. 11.

The four 20-ton guns cast at the Lowmoor Iron-works, to the order of Capt. Blakely, for the Russian Government, have been proved on successive days at the butt in Woolwich Arsenal. Three of them have withstood the test satisfactorily; the fourth was fired yesterday with the ordinary proof charge, viz.: 80lb. of powder, a wad, and a 600lb. cylinder. The gun underwent the first round with apparent success, but on making the usual survey and examination, it was discovered that the base section at the head of the breech, and into which the "button" appears to be screwed, had given way, and a large rent or split was clearly perceptible. The proof was, of course, at an end, and the gun was afterward hoisted on one of the heavy trucks, to which some 70 or 80 men belonging to the Storekeeper's department were attached, and was conveyed to the wharf for transhipment.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE SOUTH.

From the London Herald, Dec. 16.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Aug. 1, 1863.

In July, 1861, the British (Mr. Bunch) and French (Mr. Belligny) Consuls here received instructions from their Governments to ask the Confederate Government to adopt the principles of the Treaty of Paris of 16th April, 1856, so far as the same referred to the maritime rights of neutrals, and to the establishment of blockades.

This was agreed to by the Confederate Government, and an act in accordance passed by their Congress, and approved by President Davis, 13th August, 1861. Their assent to the first article in relation to privateering not being asked.

The stipulations of the Treaty of Paris are as follows:

Article 1. Privateering is, and remains, abolished.

Art. 2. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.

Art. 3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under enemy's flag.

Art. 4. Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective; that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

The parties then remained mutually bound to observe and enforce the second, third and fourth articles of the treaty.

The word "*really*," used in the fourth article, must mean that the condition thus explained should be interpreted in the strictest manner, both as to the letter and to the spirit—or else the word means nothing at all.

Appended herewith are lists of the arrivals of steamers with cargoes from foreign ports, at Charleston (43) and Wilmington (49) from commencement of the present year, that is, for seven months; there were also numerous arrivals of small sailing vessels, of which we have no memorandum. The arrivals at the other ports in the Confederacy we have not here the means of furnishing.

Now, how can England acknowledge the blockade of these two ports of Charleston and Wilmington to be effective with the fourth clause of the treaty before them in one hand, and these long lists of "access to the coast of the enemy" in the other.

The Confederates say that England, in acknowledging this blockade to be effective, dishonors her signature treacherously, inasmuch as she disclaims the obligation entailed on her by her signature, after she had asked and obtained the Confederate Government to adopt the treaty, thereby securing to herself the advantages accorded to neutrals under the second and third clauses, whilst she treacherously declines carrying out the fourth clause, the honest enforcement of which was the inducement to the Confederacy for granting the concessions asked for, and contained in the second and third clauses. (See Consul Bunch's dispatch to Lord Lyons, dated Charleston, Aug. 16, 1861.)

And the Confederates further say that the conduct of England in the matter is most unjust, inasmuch as by her thus shirking fulfillment of her written obligation a serious advantage is secured to the Northern Government.

In hope of calling the attention of the British public to this particular point this statement is laid before them, from which they can clearly understand the responsibility of England in this matter, and see how that reponsibility is evaded by her present Government.

ARRIVALS OF STEAMERS WITH CARGOES FROM FOREIGN PORTS IN CHARLESTON.

JANUARY, 1863.
— Herald.
22. Calypso.
28. Flora.
27. Douglas.
29. Thistle.
FEBRUARY.
14. Leopard.
14. Ruby.
14. Annie Childs.
24. Havelock.
MARCH.
1. Ruby.
1. Margaret and Jessie.
15. Flora.
16. Gertrude.
17. Ruby.
18. Calypso.
23. Antonica.
24. Eagle.
24. Margaret and Jessie.
APRIL.
10. Ella and Annie.
12. Havelock.
26. Eagle.
28. Ella and Annie
MAY.
11. Britannia.
13. Antonica.
— Norseman.
15. Calypso.
20. Margaret and Jessie.
20. Ella and Annie
20. Kate.
22 Beauregard.
23. Orion.
25. Britannia.
26. Atlantic.
JUNE.
11. Antonica.
11. Racoon.
16. Margaret and Jessie.
27. Alice.
28. Fannie.
JULY.
8. Juno.
10. Antonica.
20. Margaret and Jesse.
22. Alice.
23. Fannie.
Total..........43

ARRIVALS OF STEAMERS WITH CARGOES FROM FOREIGN PORTS IN WILMINGTON, N. C.

JANUARY, 1863
— Cornubia.
— Giraffe.
FEBRUARY.
— Cornubia.
— Giraffe.
20. Eagle.
21. Douro.
22. Emma.
25. Granite City.
MARCH.
3. Cornubia.
15. Britannia.
19. Giraffe.
23. Lizzie.
29. Emma.
APRIL.
1. Cornubia.
15. Flora.
— Pet.
23. Margaret and Jessie.
— Merrimac.
— Charleston.
30. R. E. Lee.
MAY.
13. Banshee.
— Pet
— Cornubia.
18. Victory.
— Emma.
— Eugenia.
22. Flora.
26. Sirius.
28. Banshee.
JUNE.
10. R. E. Lee.
— Cornubia.
12. Gladiator.
14. Banshee.
15. Eugenie.
17. Arabian.
18. Venus.
22. Flora.
28. Clyde.
JULY
7. Banshee.
11. Ella and Annie
— Elizabeth.
— Hebe.
— Emma.
13. Eugenie.
13. Pet.
14. Cornubia.
16. Cronstadt.
17. Phantom.
28. R. E. Lee.
AUGUST.
14. Banshee.
18. Venus.
— Eugenie.
— Cornubia.
19. Flora.
— Ad. Vance.
20. Mary Anne.
22. Beauregard.
— Gibraltar.
— Hansa.
22. Margaret and Jesse.
25. Don.
— Elizabeth.
26. Flora.
27. Arabian.
SEPTEMBER.
10. Banshee.
— R. E. Lee.
12. Eugenie.
17. Pet.
18. Juno.
21. Spunkie.
— Venus.
— Hansa.
23. Antonica.
24. Cornubia.
28. Don.
29. Fannie.
— Alice.
OCTOBER.
3. Douro.
— Margaret and Jessie.
8. Flora.
10. Dee.
16. Ad. Vance.
19. Beauregard.
— Hansa.
— Spunkie.
— Virginia.
— Banshee.
22. Fannie.
— Alice.
23. Pet.
Total............133

For ten months, from Jan. 1 to Oct. 23, 1863, 133 cases of "access to the coast of the enemy" by steamers alone, to the two ports.

ENGLISH POLICY.

THE CASE STATED BY PROF. NEWMAN.

Prof. Newman, in the course of a letter to the London *Star*, makes this point:

"Against President Lincoln's Government we committed (as I believe) a sin of principle when the Queen was advised to recognize as belligerents on the ocean those who were *not* belligerents on the ocean; those whose war was wholly a land war, not touching us; whom, moreover, we knew to be not insurgents in a good cause, but traitors in the worst of causes. When England declared herself neutral between a righteous Government and a power seeking to exist for the sole sake of propagating slavery, and thereby gave to the latter gratuitously an enormous advantage and great moral encouragement, our very best friends in the North became violently indignant. But badly as they regard us to have behaved in that matter, they forget our first offence in comparison with the second—that our neutrality has been unfaithful, and is unfaithful to this day. Only yesterday I read in the columns of the *Star* of two more American ships burnt by the "English" pirate *Alabama*. Why is it not seized in the first English port it dares to enter? By all these events we are laying up evil and quarrel for the future.

It is astonishing how few Englishmen are aware that England is liable to repay every shilling of damage done to American commerce by these violences. We ourselves first advanced the law and practically applied it against America. In 1793 President Washington, on the representation of the English Ambassador, did what he could to prevent the fitting out of privateers to aid France, and not only restored British vessels which had been captured, but proclaimed that "the Government of the United States held itself responsible to indemnify British owners for such captures." This stood upon the general rights of nations, there being then no Foreign Enlistment Act in the United States. But in 1794, immediately after the application of the British Government, Congress passed such a law as satisfied us; and the President, with the concurrence of the Senate, made a treaty with England, of which one clause secured indemnity to British owners for vessels captured by ships fitted out in the United States. And all damages were faithfully repaid to us. With such a precedent, it is morally impossible for any American Government to fail to exact repayment for all the violences committed by the ships fitted out in England, even if some of them have since contrived to steal into a Confederate port. A sore point of quarrel must remain, which, even if it do not reach the point of war, will visit us with weakness, with alarm, and with enormous expense.

MR. BRIGHT AND THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON.

The following letter is published in the English papers:

ROCHDALE, Dec. 17, 1863.

To the Marquis of Hartington:

In the *Manchester Examiner and Times* of yesterday I read a letter from you to Mr. Cobden. Mr. Cobden had pointed out to you a gross blunder in your recent speech at Haslingden, and in your reply to him you admit the blunder, but make a rediculous effort to escape by an assault on me. Your charge against Mr. Cobden was that he had said something which Mr. Secretary Seward is reported to have said, and which you, I presume, thought foolish and untrue. You now quote a passage from my speech which you say is "exactly identical" with the idea of Mr. Seward, and you say further that you are extremely glad that Mr. Cobden does not agree with Mr. Seward and with me. What are the facts? Mr. Seward is reported to have said—I know not whether he is correctly reported or not—"that no American citizen is poorer for the war." What I said was this: "Notwithstanding this terrible struggle, their agriculture, their manufactures, and commerce proceed with an uninterrupted success." Now what did you say in your Haslingden speech? You said this: "At this moment, I believe, nine-tenths of the people of the Northern States are enjoying a greater amount of prosperity than ever they enjoyed before."

I think a very little reflection will convince you that your language is much stronger than mine, and very much stronger than that attributed to Mr. Seward, and that up to the present moment you give more extravagant testimony to the prosperous condition of the Northern States than any of those whom you have thought proper to condemn. It is true that afterwards you enter the region of prophecy, and declare, with a confidence to which I make no pretension, when speaking of American questions, "that a catastrophe such as the world has never seen must overtake that once flourishing and prosperous country." My object was to show that *up to this time* all the foretellings of evil indulged in by the enemies of the United States had proved false. I might, after your Haslingden speech, call you as a strong witness in the case. Time will show the nature and extent of the "catastrophe" to which you point; but I do not think the terror of an approaching commercial panic will shake the resolution of the American people to preserve the integrity of their government and country, and to make freedom universal over the continent committed to their rule.

I am, respectfully yours,
JOHN BRIGHT.

The Marquis of Hartington, M. P.,
Chatsworth, Derbyshire.

A DESPERATE ENCOUNTER.

THREE BURGLARS PUT TO FLIGHT BY ONE MAN.

From the Birmingham Post, Dec. 12.

One of the most daring burglaries ever planned was attempted early on Saturday morning last, at the residence of Mr. James Chivers, No. 45 Hagley Road. Mrs. Chivers conducts a school for young ladies, some of whom are boarders, and were sleeping in the house on Friday night. On Friday night, Mr. and Mrs. Chivers, with two of the young ladies, sat up rather later than usual, making paper flowers for a school party, which is to take place next week. They were occupying the front sitting room, and shortly before 12 o'clock they heard very distinctly the sound of footsteps upon the gravel walk in the front garden. Mr. Chivers went into the hall, opened the front door, and saw two men standing on the causeway close to the gate, as though they had just beat a hasty retreat from the garden. Mr. Chivers remained up some time longer, and then, before retiring, and in order to satisfy himself, he went out into the back yard to see that all was safe there. When he went out, Mr. Chivers again heard footsteps in the garden, and was able to discern the legs of two men. He opened the gate, but the noise made in unlocking it gave the men time to get out of the garden. Mr. Chivers, judging that they would scarcely have the impudence to come a third time after having been twice so nearly caught, he fastened all the doors, making everything as secure as bolts and locks could do, and went up stairs to bed. Mr. Chivers took the precaution to reach out a life-preserver. He divested himself of his coat, waistcoat, and trowsers, threw himself into an easy-chair, and fell asleep. He was awoke by the barking of the dog. He believed and fancied he heard stealthy footsteps upon the landing outside. Without a moment's hesitation he opened the door, and in the darkness he discerned a man coming out of an ante-room which communicates with the school-room. On the impulse of the moment, Mr. Chivers went toward him, put his hand upon his shoulder, and said "Halloo." The fellow turned round, and striking Mr. Chivers a blow upon the head, made for the stairs. Fortunately, this blow did not take the desired effect, and Mr. Chivers returned it with interest. Standing two or three steps above the burglar as he was descending the stairs, Mr. Chivers struck him such a swinging blow with the life preserver upon the head that the fellow dropped, and would have fallen headforemost down the stairs, but that Mr. Chivers held him by the collar. For a few seconds the fellow was stunned, and Mr. Chivers thought he had killed him; but he rallied sufficiently to have an idea that the sooner he got out of the place the better, and gathering himself up, he said, "O, let me go." He staggered down stairs bleeding profusely from the wound upon his head, and made for the kitchen, where the gas had been lighted, followed by Mr. Chivers. He went toward the scullery door, and there he fell down the steps, apparently confused by the effects of the blow, Mr. Chivers fell with him, and they had a most desperate struggle upon the ground. Mr. Chivers thought he was pretty sure of his man, so he let him get up, telling him that if he did not keep quiet he would get another taste of the life preserver. The fellow then went into the yard, apparently with the intention of departing over the wall by the same way that he got in; finding himself too weak for this he returned into the scullery, and sank exhausted into a chair, Mr. Chivers still keeping close to him. At that moment a second burglar, who had up to this time unknown to Mr. Chivers been "getting a few things ready" in the front room, and had most probably only just heard the interruption, dashed into the kitchen, seized a heavy pair of tongs, and brandished them over his head. Mr. Chivers had on hearing the entrance of burglar No. 2, run up the steps from the scullery into the kitchen. He saw that the crisis had come, and without pausing to parley or even to consider, he dashed in at the fellow, and administered with his life preserver such a crushing blow upon the fellow's shoulder that he dropped the tongs, his arm fell powerless, and he also sunk down writhing with agony. Mr. Chivers thinks he must have broken the ruffian's collar bone, for the contortions of his face were horrible. Two burglars were thus placed *hors de combat*, and the odds were all in favor of Mr. Chivers, when the tables were turned by the entrance of a third burglar, who must have come from down stairs. At a glance, this fellow seemed to comprehend the position of his affairs. He saw one of his comrades almost senseless and smothered with blood, and another writhing with a disabled arm. He picked up the tongs which the second man had dropped, and swore that if Mr. Chivers approached him he would make him a corpse at his feet. In this position they stood for a few seconds, looking at each other, and hesitating whether the deadly attack, for deadly it immediately would have been, would begin. This third burglar was a bigger and more powerful man than either of the other two, and Mr. Chivers began to feel exhausted by the struggle. He went back into the scullery, and held his mouth under the water tap to refresh himself. In that brief time the burglars had determined that they had better get away as soon as possible. On returning to the kitchen he saw the two last comers helping their broken-headed comrade into the hall, and out they went by the front door, which, by the way they had previously unfastened to make good their escape if disturbed. Mr. Chivers followed his visitors to the door, watched them across the road, and saw them climb a wall on the opposite side, which skirts a wall adjoining Dr. Bird Davies' house. No doubt their object in this was to get out of the way of the Police, as neither of the two disabled men could have made much progress. All this time Mr. Chivers had nothing on but his shirt and drawers. He went back into the house, intending to dress and follow them, but a reaction after the previous excitement set in, and he became violently sick and ill. He remembers nothing further until he found himself in bed next morning, his face and hands scratched, his body bruised, and his shirt smothered with blood, which had flowed from the head of the first burglar. The most singular thing is, that neither Mrs. Chivers nor any of the family heard anything of the struggle.

FRANCE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY.

From the Manchester Guardian, Dec. 14.

A robbery of diamonds, to the value of from eight million to nine million francs, (between £3[illegible],000 and £400,000,) was committed on Tuesday night last, at the hotel of the Duke of Brunswick, in Paris. On the 1st of July last the Duke hired a young man named Shaw, of English descent, who speaks several languages, as second *valet de chambre*. He appeared to be above his humble condition, and in a short time he gained the confidence of his master by his close attention to his duties. The Duke possesses a collection of diamonds said to be the richest in Europe. A portion of them are deposited in an iron chest, placed in his bedchamber, and supplied with two doors, one of which is opened by a spring ingeniously concealed in the wainscoting, and the other by a key. Three or four persons only, among whom was Shaw, were acquainted with this fact, but the key was never intrusted to any of them. On Tuesday the Duke, on leaving home for the afternoon, informed Shaw that he expected a jeweler to come the following morning to mount some of the diamonds in the iron chest, and that, in order not to have to leave his bed in the morning, he had left the second door of the chest open, and he could open the other by touching the spring. He further desired Shaw to let the jeweler enter his bedroom without delay. He then went out, and did not return until between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning, when he was surprised not to find Shaw at his post. The Duke supposing that his valet was asleep went up to his bedroom and found that he was not there, but he observed on the bed a number of bags in which he kept his diamonds. They had evidently been abstracted from the iron chest. On a further examination he discovered a number of diamonds scattered about as if they had been abandoned in a moment of flight. These diamonds were worth at least 1,000,000f. The Duke descended to his bedroom on the first floor and summoned his servants. They all appeared but Shaw. The Duke asked them what had become of the latter, telling them at the same time that his diamonds had been stolen. They replied that Shaw had left the hotel at 6 o'clock at night and had not returned. The Duke next examined his iron chest and ascertained that diamonds to the value of 9,000,000f. had been abstracted, together with 20,000f. in gold pieces of 100f. There was a pocket-book in the iron chest containing bank notes to the amount of 100,000f. and various valuable securities which the thief had left. Information of the robbery was immediately given to the Prefect of Police, and a telegram was received within a few hours from Boulogne-sur-Mer, announcing the capture of Shaw and all the stolen property. Ninety-six parcels of diamonds and other precious stones were found in his pockets and a leather belt round his person, together with a number of gold pieces of 100f. In reply to the questions addressed to him by the law officer, Shaw said that all the diamonds he had abstracted were there, and he was certain he had neither lost nor given any away. The jeweler valued the diamonds at about 8,000,000f. Several of them are of extraordinary beauty and great value, one button being worth 450,000f. (£18,000.) The gold was likewise all found, with the exception of 1,400f., which the prisoner admitted he had spent in Paris. Shaw was then lodged in the town prison, where he refused to accept any food until the Chief of the Secret Police arrived from Paris the following day. He was then persuaded to do so, being in a very weak state. The prisoner, with all the valuables, arrived in Paris on Thursday. Shaw asserts that he never before committed any crime, either in his own country or elsewhere. He maintains that during the four months he passed in the service of the Duke of Brunswick he never thought of committing a robbery until the idea was suddenly suggested to him when the Duke informed him that he had left the door of the iron chest open.

DEBATES IN THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

A SPEECH BY M. CHEVALIER.

In the Corps Legislatif, on Dec. 17, M. Chevalier made a speech, in which he said:

"What has Napoleon III. done? He without hesitation admitted the two principles of 1789, equality, as his uncle had done, and liberty, which Napoleon I. had left in the shade, and which the present Emperor recognized by the right of election, for what is there more liberal or more progressive than universal suffrage? It is more extensive than anything which exists in England and in America. The former has something equivalent to an electoral qualification, and in the latter the right of voting is confined to whites. As regards the right of suffrage, which is the culminating point of our public liberties, the present Emperor has accomplished a great progress, and he is the most progressive of the legislators of his time. The consequence, glorious for him and for the country, is, that democracy has been reconciled with the other classes of society. It is pacified, and conducts itself honorably. The effect of that reconciliation is that all sovereigns have admitted the right of voting to their subjects. Electoral liberty has covered the whole surface of Europe, and we have attained a situation which is perfectly satisfactory for every generous mind. The democracy of our times is profoundly distinguished from those of the past by its deep feeling of the necessity of labor. Unlike the Roman democracy which asked for "*Panem et Circenses*," it asks for bread, doubtless, but bread by the sweat of its brow; it asks for amusements, but as much intellectual as material; it loves the joys of family; it studies the prospects of its children; it shows in its bosom all the qualities of true citizenship. And all this progress is due to the beneficent and skillful policy of the Emperor—a policy accessible to all realizable ameliorations. The proof may may be seen in the Blue-Book that is yearly submitted to us. Compare the present state of our commerce with that of 30 years ago; compare the movement of the public wealth with what it was before the accession of the Emperor; study the state of our schools, and you will recognize that the Emperor has rendered a great service to civilization by facilitating the complete organization of French democracy under the ægis of a power, strong and respected. Here the honorable member proceeded to argue on the necessity of guarantees and precaution in dealing with an institution so novel and delicate as universal suffrage. He had witnessed the practice of that system in the United States in 1834 and 1835, and remembered the scuffling, the torn dresses, and even the opposite parties firing at each other in the streets of Philadelphia. And the days of June alone would have been sufficient to convince him of the necessity of precautions. But would such precautions be always necessary? He did not know, but was sure that impatience was not admissible with a Government like that of the Emperor's, which assumed the initiative in all reforms. Liberty was of two kinds, political and civil. In the former, citizens might find a weapon to defend themselves against the encroachments of authority, but the same might be transformed into an aggressive instrument, dictating the law and checkmating the Government. It was therefore indispensable that such liberty should be accompanied by a strong power, nor was there any anomaly in that association. It was seen in France at the present time; and in England, where there was much liberty, if society were ever seriously menaced, the resistance of the Government would be invincible. But the utility of civil liberty presented itself without any alloy. In the first rank he would place the liberty of labor, the free practice of professions, the faculty of exercising rights without encountering, at every turn, regulations, authorizations, and endless formalities. That was the weak point of the situation. Every Government since the old Constituent had taken pleasure in multiplying the abuses and restrictions of the central authority. What voice had been raised against it? That of the Emperor, who issued a decree of decentralization almost immediately after his accession to the throne. The Emperor did not stop there. Some years after, in his memorable letter of the 5th January, 1860, he recommended his Minister of State to revise the system of administrative regulations, and several times after repeated his advice on the subject. A few months since his Majesty finding that the work did not progress according to his wishes, addressed a letter to one of his Ministers charging him specially to complete it in concert with the Council of State. I am not aware how far advanced it may now be, but I well know that when completed it will be of great service to the country, and remove many causes of discontent.

Upon the paragraph in regard to Mexico some objections were raised, and the Procureur Imperial stated in reply that the Government hoped soon to see the establishment of a regular administration in Mexico, and approached that object at a firm, resolute and rapid pace. (Great applause.) The paragraph was agreed to.

THE COST OF EUROPEAN ARMAMENTS.

La France insists that the Congress is necessary were it only to check the immense expenditure of money for armaments each year in Europe. It founds its arguments on calculations published by M. Legoyt, chef-de-division at the Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works, and, consequently, in a position to arrive at reliable information. Our contemporary says: "Austria keeps up an army of 467,000 men, which costs her 336,000,000f.; France an army of 573,000, which costs 589,000,000f.; Prussia an army of 214,000 men which costs her 156,000,000f.; England an army of 300,000 men, which costs her 677,000,000f.; and Russia an army of 1,000,000 of men, which costs 520,000,000f. That is, out of the total budget of each of those States, an expenditure of 37 per cent. in Austria, or more than a third; 33 per cent. in France, 30 in Prussia, 39 in England, and 42 in Russia. Let us also mention Italy, where 329,000,000f. are expended in keeping up a force of 314,000 men; Turkey, weighed down by an army of 424,000; Denmark and Sweden, the first with 50,000, and the second with 67,000 men, by which their budgets are increased to 37 and 40 per cent. respectively. The other secondary States follow in an analogous proportion. Switzerland is the only European State that neither increases her army nor her budget. M. Legoyt, adding together the effective of all the European armies according to estimates which he considered rather below than superior to the reality, arrives at the fearful number of 3,815,847 men, and an outlay of 3,500,000,000f.

La France then quotes the following passages from the work in question: Now, let us for a moment suppose that, by an understanding with the Great Powers, a disarming in the proportion of one-half was effected. Immediately 1,907,924 men of from twenty to thirty-five years of age, constituting the flower of the population of that age, are restored to labors of peace, and at once a saving of 1,660,000,000f. is effected on the totality of European budgets. With that sum Europe might add annually to the railways at present existing 16,000 kilometres; (6,250 miles,) at the rate of 150,000f. the kilometre; she could, in a single year, complete her entire network; she might establish in every commune, and even in each section of the communes, a primary school. These great improvements once realized, she might, if she decided on maintaining the same sum in her budget, apply it to the progressive reduction of her public debt. The annual interest of the different States being about 2,333,000,000f., and that interest capitalized at the averaged rate at four per cent., representing a capital of 57,500,000,000f., it might be paid off (not calculating the compound interest) in about 36 years. If, on the contrary, the countries interested preferred applying the 1,660,000,000f. thus economized to the reduction or suppression of the taxes which weigh most heavily on the production or consumption of articles of necessity, what an alleviation to the people it would be, and what a stimulus would it give to business! We have said that 1,907,924 men in the prime of life would be restored to the arts of peace. There would be also, in that happy event, an efficacious source of prosperity for Europe. In fact, calculating the average daily wages of these 2,000,000 workingmen at 2f. each, and supposing that those wages represent a fifth of the value produced, this army of peace henceforth enrolled under the banner of labor, would create a daily value of 20,000,000f. and an annual one of 7,500,000,000f. This is not all; a considerable amount of capital, now employed in the fabrication of the objects necessary for the equipment and arming of those 2,000,000 men, would become disposable, and might be applied to other branches, incomparably more useful, of the national industry. Lastly, the keeping at home of 2,000,000 young men would have the certain effect of bringing about, at least temporarily, a notable reduction in the rates of labor, and of giving an impetus to production in all its forms. Setting economical considerations aside for a moment, we will signalize the advantage to the country of maintaining the taste and habit of labor in a considerable number of adults, who are now condemned by a garrison life to idleness and its fatal consequences. We also mention the interest for order and public morality of preserving the family bonds which are more or less broken by the absence, for six or seven years, of those 2,000,000 sons who are annually taken from their homes by the recruitment.

GENERAL NEWS.

VENICE.

The following is the Proclamation of the Venetian National Committee, which has been distributed by thousands among the population of Venice:

Fellow-Citizens: Events so long invoked are at length approaching. Our object is not to create enthusiasm by vain promises; your Committee has never done so. Your Committee has hitherto told you that it was necessary to wait patiently, but with constancy and confidence, our silence and our sacrifices being the most solemn protest against the domination of Austria—an eloquent declaration of our faith in the King, the Parliament, and the destinies of Italy—a continual sanction of our right, and of our firm resolution to unite with our Italian country. At present we tell you the difficult period of expectation is about to cease, and the hour of action approaches. Be ready and united while waiting the signal!

POLAND.

It is confirmed that the son of Count Andrew Zamoski had been condemned to death at Warsaw.

Insurgent victories over the Prussians are reported at Micaslowice, near Cracow, and at Lukow, in Lublin.

JAPAN.

The Swiss Embassy at Japan had notified the Federal Council that they had found it impossible to enter into diplomatic relations with the Government at Yeddo, and that they would return home at the beginning of the New Year.

It was reported that the Daimios had bombarded and captured the imperial city of Osaca, and also Kioto, and were said to be advancing an army of 50,000 men for the capture of Yokohama. A late Japan paper, however, pronounces the statements pure inventions.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—An absurd effect was produced recently at Marseilles, where they were playing "The Huguenots." When the soldiers tried to fire on *Marcel*, *Valentine* and *Raoul*, in the last act, it was found that the powder had not been put into their muskets. Naturally the caps alone exploded; but this did not prevent *Valentine* and *Raoul* falling down dead, amidst the roars of the audience. *Marcel*, an old soldier, stood up like a man till a scene shifter took a shot at him from behind the slips, when he fell over the bodies of his prematurely deceased friends, and the curtain fell upon the group.

—Among the papers of the late Countess Auguste Stolberg, of Kiel, the friend of Goethe, a sketch in ink, by the poet's own hand, has been found. It is sketch of the room which young Goethe occupied in his father's house. For a long time it was thought to be lost, and many fruitless inquiries have been made for it. The precious drawing has been presented by its owner, Etatsrath Hegewisch, of Kiel, to the free German Hochstift, at Frankfort, to whom it proves to be of the greatest value in the restoration of the Goethe House to the condition after the rebuilding in 1755.

—A monument is now being erected at Ajaccio, intended to commemorate at the same time the Bonaparte family and the glory of the First Empire. The group is composed of five bronze statues, each six feet high, and representing Napoleon I. and his four brothers. The Emperor is on horseback, in Roman costume, and behind him stand the others. The whole group will be placed on a pedestal of white marble, in the rear of which a triumphal arch with three openings is to be erected. The portraits of the five are represented as they were in 1810.

—George Elliott's novels have been translated into French by M. d'Albert Durade, at Basle. *Adam Bede*, in two volumes; *La Famille Tulliver, on Le Moulin sur la Floss*, in two volumes; and *Silas Marner, le Tisserand de Raveloe*, in one. *Romola*, by G. Eliot, is now added to the Tauchnitz series of English reprints; and *Tales of a Wayside Inn* and *Miles Standish* form the third volume of Tauchnitz's authorized edition of *Longfellow's Poetical Works*.

—A communication received from Athens says the King walks about the city, and speaks to all the world with the utmost familiarity. Political parties are treated alike with conciliatory language. His Majesty occupies the royal palace with only a few servants. His habits are most simple and economical; and it is no exaggeration to say that he is at present really popular.

—The Turin journals state that Madame Ristori, with the theatrical company to which she is attached, is about to give a series of performances at the Theatre Carignan, in that city. Among the new pieces announced as to be produced is one entitled "A Night at Florence," which the advertisement declares to be written "by Signor Alessandro Dumas, citizen of Naples, and formerly Colonel of the National Guard of Saint-Germain-en-Laye, in France."

—A lady purchased at a clearing-out sale at Lyons, a few days since, what appeared to be a handsomely embroidered cap, collar and sleeves. A few days later they were sent to be washed, and on being returned, the wonderful festoons and garlands of flowers were found to have all disappeared. The beautiful embroidery, which consisted of a sort of paste, had been merely stuck on.

—Some of our cotemporaries, remarks an English paper, make jocular remarks and sly hits at the platonic character of the friendship of the lady who lately left Mr. Disraeli £40,000. Perhaps it will be news to them that she was 102 years old, and at that time of life past the suspicion of being concerned in any very demonstrative passion.

—The Theatre de la Monnaie, Brussels, is kept open almost exclusively by a fair danseuse of the name of Friedberg, nearly all of the principal singers being prevented by indisposition from appearing. The manager has written to his subscribers informing them of the embarrassing position in which he is placed, and appealing to their kind consideration.

—The *Court Journal* says: "Friday afternoon the Princess of Wales drove through the town of Windsor in a pony phaeton, with her beautiful pair of greys, without being recognized, having no outriders. Her Royal Highness is a splendid whip, and drove by the cabs which were leaving the railway station at the time in capital style."

—A scientific expedition, under the management of Rev. H. Tristram, has been organized for the scientific exploration of the Holy Land and Syria. Researches will be made in zoology, geology, botany; and the Zoological Society have furnished the expedition with an efficient taxidermist. A photographic artist accompanies the party, who are expected to be about a year absent.

—The Sultan appears to be getting fond of horse-racing. The arrangements for the formation of a jockey club in Constantinople are in a forward state. His Highness Fuad Pasha has consented to accept the post of President. It is the Sultan's intention to erect a range of racing stables at the racecourse at Kiathane.

—M. Gounod's "Faust" has been produced at the Pergola Theatre, Florence, with great success, recalls and encores innumerable testifying the delight of the audience. At the Pagliano Theatre, an equal success had been achieved by Sig. Pisani's opera, "Ladislao," first produced at Constantinople.

—Verdi's "Lombardi" has been performed at St. Petersburgh. Signor Tamberlik and Mlle. Fioretti particularly distinguished themselves in it. The same composer's "Forza del Destino" is announced. Herr Anton Rubinstein's "Kinder der Haide" will shortly be produced.

—The Austrian steam yacht *Elizabeth* is now preparing for the conveyance of the Archduke Maximilian and the Archduchess Charlotte to Mexico. The yacht will be accompanied to her destination by the frigate *Schwarzenberg* and the sloop-of-war *Frederick*, of the Austrian navy.

—An "original portrait" of Shakespeare is said to have been for some time in the possession of an eminent surgeon of Norwich. Mr. Hain Friswell, who has been to examine this among many other asserted portraits of the great dramatist, will describe it in his forthcoming volume, *Life Portraits of Shakespeare*.

—Mdlle. Lucca, who appeared in London for the first time last season, has just concluded a life-long contract with the Royal Opera House at Berlin, whereby she obtains £1,200 a year salary, besides a small honorarium for each appearance, five months a year leave of absence, and a retiring pension of £300 a year.

—The plates which illustrate Boydell's *Shakespeare*, known as the "Shakespeare Gallery," and which form two large unwieldy volumes, are being reduced to a most commodious size by the agency of photography, the work to be published as a Christmas book by Mr. Booth.

—Mr. A. Gladstone, a nephew of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has made his *début* as a novelist in a tale of real life, entitled "The Man of the Hour," which will cause no little excitement on the Stock Exchange, some of the most eminent of the "City men" figuring in the pages under fictitious names.

—Marie Escudier, a clever French author, thanks to his feminine Christian name, has just received an offer of marriage from an English gentleman, who, in his letter, expresses his "love for the name of Mary," and his "adoration of female talent."

—M. Du Chaillu writes to Sir R. Murchison from Accra, West Africa, "that he was surprised to hear that some female who had been assaulted whilst bathing at Ramsgate had assumed his name, and called herself his wife. He indignantly repudiated ever having been married."

—*L'Africaine*, after all, is not to appear till the Autumn of 1864. Its composer, M. Meyerbeer, is partaking of imperial hospitality at Compeigne, where he has just succeeded M. Auber, who has returned to Paris to be present at the last representations of *La Fiancee du Roi de Garbe*.

—The artistic world has to regret the death of M. Foyatier, the French sculptor, whose chisel has produced "Spartacus," "Cincinnatus," "Joan of Arc," &c. He was carried off suddenly by an attack of apoplexy, while busy in his studio.

—Herr Hermann, the celebrated "Prestidigitateur," of the Princess' Theatre, had the honor of performing, by command, before their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales at Frogmore, a short time ago.

—The St. Cecilia Society, Bordeaux, executed, on the 20th Dec., in the Church of Notre Dame, a Mass for solo chorus and orchestra by Elwart. Previously to the Mass, the orchestra performed the overture to "Spartacus," by St. Saens.

—Mr. Sala, special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, according to an English paper, was furnished before leaving with letters of introduction from Lord Palmerston to Lord Lyons, and from Mr. Adams to Mr. Seward.

—Mr. Lawrence, author of *Guy Livingstone*, who was confined in the Old Capitol Prison at Washington, for an attempt to get through the lines without a pass, will in a few days give to the English public *A Bundle of Ballads*.

—Herr Maurice Leenders, the violinist, has received from the Pope the gold Medal of Merit, accompanied by a highly flattering letter, in return for a sacred composition dedicated by him to His Holiness.

—Herr Richard Wagner gave a concert a short time since at the Prague. On his appearance at the conductor's desk he was vociferously cheered, and a wreath of laurel presented to him by Prof. Mildner.

—Miss Reynolds, the well known riding mistress, described as the most accomplished equestrian in the world, has recovered £49 7s. from the Earl of Dudley for breaking a horse.

—At the Victoria Theatre, Berlin, Signor Merelli has been doing wonderfully, of course, with Mlle. Adelina Patti. Though the prices have been raised, the houses have been crammed to suffocation.

—Mr. Anthony Trollope, the inexhaustible, will commence in January the issue of a novel, entitled *Can You Forgive Her?* It will be completed in twenty monthly parts, uniform with *Orley Farm*.

—Prince Alfred is a keen racket-player, and since his residence at Holyrood Palace has, with Prince William of Hesse, played frequently in the racket court, Rose-street, Edinburgh.

—The names of the officers and men of the household brigade who fell in the Crimean war have just been inscribed on the panels of the galleries of the Windsor Military Church.

—Mme. Borghi-Mamo has reappeared at the Italian Opera in Paris, where Mme. Meric Lablache has made her *début*; also Signor [illegible], a new baritone, and Signor Baragli.

—Mr. Sala's new novel is to be called "Quite Alone," and will appear in *All the Year Round*. A series of sketches of the streets of the world will likewise be published in *Temple Bar*.

—Signor Bonetti, formerly *chef d'orchestre* of the Italian Opera in Paris, is engaged for the Italian theatre in Cadiz, where Madame Penco is about to give a short series of representations.

—A new tenor, Signor Limberti, is said to be successful at Rome.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

News from St. Domingo—Azua Occupied by the Spanish Troops—More Troops Arriving from Spain—Activity of the Spanish Government—Report that Slavery would be Reintroduced into St. Domingo the Cause of the Insurrection—Cotton at Matamoras—Cortinas for Juarez—Mexicans in the Confederate Service—Fire at Matanzas—Murder and Suicide in Havana—The Christmas Holidays.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1863.

By the arrival of the Spanish steamer *Velasco*, transport-of-war, at Santiago de Cuba from the neighboring Island of St. Domingo, we are informed that Azua has been occupied by the Spanish troops, under Gen. Gandara, which left Bani on the 4th, and took the road to Azua, where they arrived on the 5th, the vessels of the Spanish squadron acting in conjunction with the land forces during their march between the two places, and furnishing them with all they required. Several skirmishes took place with the insurgents while upon the march, but the most obstinate struggle, according to the Spanish accounts, was in the neighborhood, and even in the streets of Azua, from which the insurgents were ultimately dislodged by the Spanish troops at the point of the bayonet, being driven from all their strong positions, and forced to retreat some distance from the town, pursued by the Spanish cavalry on the road to San Juan de las Matas. The Spanish correspondence of the Havana papers states that the Dominicans left behind several killed in their positions and in the streets of Azua, whilst the loss on the side of the Spaniards, according to the same authority, since they left Bani consisted of only twelve or fourteen wounded without any being killed. Gen. Florentino, it is said, commanded the Dominicans.

The Captain-General of the Spanish part of St. Domingo, Vargas, had in consequence issued a proclamation to the inhabitants giving the details of the fight at and occupation of Azua by the forces of his Government, adding that several families of Azua had presented themselves to Gen. Gandara and placed themselves under his protection, particularly the district of the Barro in a body, which had never rebelled but remained loyal to the royal cause.

"This satisfactory event, continues the proclamation, due to the loyalty and valor of the forces of the army, to the intelligent and efficient cooperation of the navy, as well as to that of the valiant forces of the militia, who have accompanied our troops, and the inhabitants loyal to the cause of order, makes certain the pacification of all the southern part of the island."

In the meantime, and notwithstanding the many victories proclaimed to have been obtained in St. Domingo over the insurgents, troops continue to arrive here from Europe and are immediately dispatched to the scene of war; together with any amount of warlike equipments, materials and provisions. Another steamer, the *España*, arrived the other day with 800 soldiers, and two days ago the mail steamer *Pasa* conveyed them to St. Domingo. The Transatlantic Mail Steamship Company of Lopez & Co. have now employed a fleet of steamers conveying troops here from the Peninsula and then retransporting them to St. Domingo. This also takes place at the other side of St. Domingo from the adjoining Spanish Island of Porto Rico, so that, if we may judge from the activity displayed by the Spanish Government, the insurrection is, as I have already stated in former communications, of a more formidable character than the Government of that country would wish the world to believe. A paper of St. Domingo, in the Spanish interest, attributes the rebellion to a report industriously propagated among the native inhabitants that there were intentions to resuscitate *Slavery* in the island. This appears to have fired them to madness, and to this the above-named paper attributes the present disloyalty. Perhaps it may be so, and the "freeman" who would not be roused at the very shadow of that odious term is not worthy the name of "freeman."

The Spanish war-steamer *Alava*, which left the Peninsula with 805 soldiers for here, caught fire on the 12th of last month, near the Canaries, the passengers fortunately being saved. Seven hundred of them were carried to the capital of the Canaries, on board of the English steamer-of-war *Speedwell*.

According to the last accounts received here from Matamoras, there were at that time 1,000 bales of cotton at that place, but prices had advanced, and it was expected that they would go up still higher.

A Texan paper received here, in its account of the occupation of Brownsville by the Government, complains that all the Mexicans on the Confederate side were disloyal with the exception of Capt. Benavides's company, which remained firm and loyal in their duty. All the other Mexican companies were disbanded. It also says that Cortinas took advantage of the confusion that prevailed at Matamoras to come out in favor of Serna, the Juarez Governor, making prisoners of Gov. Ruiz, Ex Gov. Lopez and other officials of the intervention party. The same paper adds that fears were entertained for the Confederates that were in Matamoras from Cortinas.

All the cotton for the Rio Grande is to be sent, says the same paper, by way of Eagle Pass, a place distant 400 miles from the mouth of the rivers.

The Capt. Benavides above-mentioned was one of Cobo's companions, and belonged to the party whom Almonte sent back when they attempted to go to Mexico by the English steamer last Summer. He was living here at that time, and must have gone with Cobos and others to Brownsville probably to wait until he could find an opportunity of returning to Mexico.

The weather here has been, for the last two or three weeks, very wet and stormy, as well as excessively cold for our ordinary tropical climate—cloaks and mantles being much in vogue from the crudeness of the season. The excessive humidity has prevented the usually general commencement of sugar making operations at this season of the year, so that we have as yet no great arrivals of that article from the country.

A fire took place last week at Matanzas, by which a great deal of property was destroyed, as well as several houses burned. Fortunately the greatest sufferers, a commercial firm of that city, were insured in a London Fire Insurance Company.

Here in Havana we have been shocked by a violent attempt of a man to murder his wife and to kill himself by swallowing nitric acid. Both the victim and her murderer died a few days after the tragedy.

This is the season in this island for going into the country to pass the Christmas holidays, but unless the weather changes, few, I expect, will be inclined to take advantage of the occasion. During a residence of many years, I never remember such wet weather at this time of year as we have had lately, dryness being the most prevalent thing in Winter, and humidity the exception. The weather, however, to-day, has somewhat moderated, and we are again blessed with the rays of the sun.

LARA.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Correspondence Between Gen. Hitchcock and Col. Ould.

Additional Light Upon the Cause of the Suspension of the Cartel.

A LETTER FROM COL. STREIGHT

PERFIDY OF THE REBEL AUTHORITIES

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN COL. OULD AND GEN. HITCHCOCK.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Dec. 28 publishes that part of Secretary STANTON's Message relative to the exchange of prisoners, and adds the following comments and correspondence:

The correspondence of the Agents of Exchange, already published, sufficiently explains the propriety of the course pursued by the Confederate Government in relation to the captures at Vicksburgh and Port Hudson. It is not true, as alleged by Mr. STANTON, that our Agent of Exchange declared the exchange of all the Vicksburgh prisoners. Exchange Notices Nos. 6 and 7 show that he specially excepted from exchange a large, if not the larger, part of that capture. Judge OULD, in the published correspondence, has very clearly shown his right under the cartel to make those declarations of exchange. The enemy had already released from their parole the Federal troops captured and paroled at Gettysburgh, because they had not been reduced into possession and delivered at City Point or Vicksburgh. In just retaliation, the troops captured at Port Hudson were relieved from their parole and declared exchanged, because they had not been reduced into possession and delivered at City Point or Vicksburgh.

The Federal Secretary of War, in the above extract from his report, says, "It was found that a considerable number represented as prisoners were not soldiers, but were non-combatants, citizens of towns and villages, farmers, travelers, and others in civil life, not captured in battle, but taken at their homes, on their farms, or on the highway, by JOHN MORGAN and other rebel raiders, who put them under a sham parole."

We will show this official statement to be a monstrous falsehood, and that STANTON must have known it to be false. Judge OULD has furnished us with the following correspondence relative to this matter. It will be perceived that he proposed in distinct terms to exclude from the lists, which he was ready to present, all the classes of persons named in the Yankee Secretary's report. It will be further seen that Gen. HITCHCOCK, on the 28th of November, 1863, at Washington, acknowledges the receipt of the letter containing this proposal, while STANTON's report is dated Dec. 5, 1863.

The "memorandum" or "tabular statement" referred to in the correspondence, was simply designed to advertise the Federal authorities of the number of paroles held by us. The face of the paroles themselves, and the duly authenticated lists accompanying them, would supply whatever was necessary to establish their validity. So far from presenting non-combatants and persons not captured in battle, when called upon "for specifications in regard to these alleged prisoners," Judge OULD actually volunteered to prove, by incontestible evidence, that they were all "Federal soldiers, in actual service at the time of capture." It will also be seen that Gen. HITCHCOCK, in his last letter, virtually abandons the controversy as to the matter of paroles, and places the refusal of his Government to continue exchanges on the "inevitable negro." Our readers will contrast the manly frankness of Judge OULD's letter of the 21st of November with Gen. HITCHCOCK's reply. That reply is the last of the correspondence relating to paroles. Judge OULD received another paper from Gen. HITCHCOCK about the same time, referring, however, to other matters. It was so offensive that he returned it with the following indorsement, to wit: "Protesting that the statement of facts contained in this paper is incorrect, I return it to its author as unfit to be either written or received."

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 27, 1863.

Brig.-Gen. S. A. Meredith, Agent of Exchange:

SIR: I inclose to you a memorandum of the paroles, to which I have referred in several recent communications. Most of these paroles, you will observe, are antecedent to May 23, 1863. The reason why these paroles have not been heretofore discharged is, that up to July, 1863, we had the advantage of prisoners and paroles. Not one of these paroles is covered by any declaration of exchange, except the one lately made by you. For no one of them have I received any equivalent. All of them, since the date of your General Order No. 207, were given in pursuance of a distinct agreement between the commanders of two opposing armies. I have many other paroles in my possession, but I have only presented those which are within the terms of your General Orders, according to their respective dates.

I understand there are other paroles coming within the same General Orders, which were given by your officers and men on the other side of the Mississippi River. They as yet have not reached me. When they do, and when I show they are within the scope of your General Orders, I will claim them. Otherwise I will discard them.

I have also received other informal paroles, which I have sent back for correction. These are also within the provisions of your General Orders. When they are returned, I will claim them also.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROBERT OULD, Agent of Exchange.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., November, 1863.

Brig.-Gen. S. A. Meredith, Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners:

SIR: Your communication of the 29th ult. has been received, forwarding what "purports to be a tabular statement of the number of valid paroles" claimed by Mr. OULD, with a copy of his letter accompanying it to yourself, of the 27th ult. This tabular statement covers a claim of 18,357 paroles of Federal troops, without distinctions of grade; no officers or non-commissioned officers being noticed as among the prisoners. The statement professes to enumerate forty-four places where captures were made, with the names of captors, and dates of captures: the number said to have been captured being carried out in figures. This statement may include some prisoners captured and paroled according to the laws of war; but, if so, it is impossible to distinguish them by any evidence in the statement itself. A few are said to have been "receipted for" at Baton Rouge, Jan. 22, 1863, and Feb. 14, 1863, which may be verified; and some evidence may come to light confirming the alleged captures of Gens. LEE, BRAGG and, possibly, some others; but, on the whole, the statement is unsatisfactory, and, in its form, is regarded without credit, and not entitled to consideration.

The statement does not show, in any one instance, by whom the prisoners were received, or to whom, or even where, they were delivered, leaving it to be presumed that they were, for the most part, paroled on the instant of capture, without authority under the cartel, in not being reduced to actual possession, contrary to both the laws of war, as set for in Order No. 100, of 1863, and the provisions of the cartel.

Order No. 100 merely publishes the laws of war, and the cartel is entirely in harmony with it.

The orders on this subject subsequently issued, and to which Mr. OULD appeals, were expressly designed to give effect to those laws and to the cartel, and were in no manner intended to abrogate; and neither do they abrogate or modify the one or the other.

If the enemy wishes in good faith to carry out the orders he refers to, the proper course would be to issue similar orders, and for a like purpose, in which case there might be some hope of a compliance with both the cartel and the laws of war.

Mr. OULD's effort to have recognized certain paroles as valid which have been informally and improperly made, embracing, so far as we can know from his statements, many citizens in Kentucky, Tennessee and elsewhere, (no particular place being named, in some instances,) by appealing to Northern orders, is a mere perversion of the clear and manifest design of those orders; that design being, as already stated, to enforce, and not to nullify, the laws of war. We appeal to those orders, and intend to be governed by them; and if the enemy would assume them, and be governed by them also, all difficulties on the subject of paroles would cease.

By Mr. OULD's mode of application or misapplication of those orders, he would use them to destroy and not to enforce the laws of war.

The laws of war are, first in order, imposing obligations upon belligerents, and they continue to be obligatory upon both parties unless modified by a special agreement under a cartel, which, when agreed upon, becomes the highest authority in all specified cases included in the cartel, leaving the laws of war in full operation in all cases not provided for in such cartel; a cartel being analogous to a treaty of commerce between nations, which may modify the national laws of trade or commerce, binding both parties to the treaty.

The orders of a General in the field, or of a General-in-Chief of one of the belligerents, is only operative within the field of the General's command, and can have no effect to modify either the laws of war or the provisions of a particular cartel. Such orders are purely disciplinary in the army where issued, and can neither bind an enemy nor can an enemy appeal to them, to justify his departure from or violation of either a particular cartel or the laws of war. A departure from such an order within the army, subject to the authority issuing the order, might subject the offender to punishment within his own army; but could not be appealed to, to make a parole valid, which, by the laws of war, or the provisions of a particular cartel, would be disowned as not valid.

While we set forth these principles as binding, we deny emphatically that the "orders" appealed to by Mr. OULD sanction his departure from the laws of war or the cartel, the express purpose of Order No. 207 (1863) being to enforce the provisions of the existing cartel. It sets out by an appeal, in paragraph I, to the cartel, by its date and the date of the order by which it was published, the provisions of which are to be enforced, and this is again set forward in paragraph II. Order No. 207 publishes a very important law of war in paragraph II, in announcing that the obligations imposed by the general laws and the usages of war upon the noncombatant inhabitants of a section of a country passed over by an invading army, cease when the military occupation ceases; and any pledge or parole given by such person in regard to future service is null and of no effect.

This paragraph of Order No. 207 does not originate, it merely announces the law of war on the subject to which it refers; but it is particularly insignificant in view of the probable character of many of the paroles claimed as valid in the tabular statement furnished by Mr. OULD, in which, under the head "where captured," the statement uses generalities which can in no sense be received; thus captures are said to have been made in "Kentucky" and "Tennessee," in "Tennessee," in "Kentucky" and Tennessee (again) in Tennessee (again) in Kentucky and Tennessee, (a third time,) in Barbour County, Kentucky, (whether soldiers or citizens, we cannot tell,) in Western Virginia, in Western Virginia, (again) in Hinds County, Mississippi, in Eastern Virginia, in Mississippi, in Kentucky and Tennessee, (for the fourth time,) &c.

In fine, the statement is wholly informal and without authority.

You will please furnish Mr. OULD a certified copy of this communication.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-Gen. Vols., Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners.

FORT MONROE, Va., Nov. 5, 1863.

A true copy.
(Signed) S. A. MEREDITH,
Brig.-Gen. and Comm'r for Exchange.

C. S. OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 21, 1863.

Brig.-Gen. S. A. Meredith, Agent of Exchange:

SIR: I have received the letter of Gen. HITCHCOCK, relating to the memorandum of paroles which I forwarded to you.

Gen. HITCHCOCK seems to have misapprehended my purpose somewhat in sending you that memorandum. You requested a list of the paroles which I claimed, and the paper which I sent to you was only intended to be understood as a memorandum in the way of a notice to you. I did not expect you to agree to recognize the paroles therein referred to in such a general way, upon the mere presentation of the paper. The evidence which supports that memorandum of paroles is on file in my office. If we could only have agreed upon the principle by which they should be computed and adjusted, all the rest would have been easy work. I would have presented the paroles themselves, or authenticated lists of them. The fact that they were given, the circumstances under which they were given, the parties giving them, would all appear upon the face of the papers in proper form. As Gen. HITCHCOCK seems to indicate a willingness to reopen this matter, I will state, for his benefit, frankly, the principles by which I propose to be governed.

1. I will not claim the paroles of citizens. All the paroles which I will produce, will be those of Federal soldiers in actual service at the time of capture.

2. I will show the particular locality where the parties were captured, the command to which they belonged, the command which captured them, and the precise date of each transaction.

3. I will accompany the presentation with such full and particular evidence as will enable you to verify the truth of the case by your own records and the statements of your own officers and soldiers.

4. More than thirty of the forty-four items in my memorandum are cases of captures made previous to the 22d of May, 1863. It has never at any time been alleged that I had any notice before that time that paroling upon the battle-field was not to be permitted. The Federal authorities have charged against me paroles taken upon the battle-field up to that date, and have received credit for them. I would have received credit for these items many months ago, if you have had paroles or prisoners of ours to have offsetted against them. I will thank Gen. HITCHCOCK to inform me upon what principle he can reject these thirty odd items. If he wants evidence that I have allowed precisely similar paroles, I will furnish it.

5. As to such of the paroles as were given between the 22d May, 1863, and the 3d of July (the date of General Order No. 207,) I shall contend that they shall be allowed under the provisions of paragraph 121 of General Order No. 100. I will allow any similar paroles given to you during the same period.

6. As to all paroles given after the 3d of July, 1863, I will allow General Order No. 207 to have full force. No paroles from and after that date to be valid, unless the paroling is in pursuance of the agreement of the commanders of two opposing armies.

7. In my memorandum the officers and non-commissioned officers are reduced to *privates*. There are but very few, if any, commissioned officers on the lists. They have already been exchanged and checked off. This is of itself proof that your authorities have heretofore recognized these paroles. The lists and paroles will show the grade of all the parties.

8. I have been greatly misunderstood by Gen. HITCHCOCK if he thinks I have refused to be governed by your General Orders. Gen. HITCHCOCK says, "we appeal to those orders and intend to be governed by them, and if the enemy would assume them and be governed by them also, all difficulties on the subject paroles would cease." I have already expressed my willingness to be governed by your General Orders "on the subject of paroles." It was my original proposition. I adhere to it still. Let, then, "all difficulties cease."

9. If our present difficulties are to cease, let me, for the sake of future harmony, suggest that there be some definite meaning attached to the phrase "commanders of two opposing armies." Who are such commanders? We can readily understand that Gen. LEE and Gen. MEADE are such. But is Gen. THOMAS the commander of one of the opposing armies at Chattanooga, or is it Gen. GRANT? Was Gen. PEMBERTON the commander of an opposing army, when he was subject to the orders of Gen. JOHNSTON, who was in his immediate neighborhood? Was Gen. GARDNER the commander of an opposing army at Port Hudson? If so, is not every one who holds a separate command such a commander? Does size constitute an army? If a Captain or Lieutenant is on detached service, is he the commander of an opposing army, and can he be released on parole by agreement made with the officer who captured him, if he, also, is on detached service? I make these inquiries of Gen. HITCHCOCK in no captious spirit. They do present difficulties to my mind, and I should like to know what is to be considered as the true interpretation of the phrase. All the captures after the 3d of July, 1863, which I ask you to recognize, were in pursuance of an "agreement between the commanders of two opposing armies." I cannot see how any difficulty can arise between Gen. HITCHCOCK and myself, after his letters, except as to captures between May 22, 1863, and July 3, 1863. They are but very few in number.

I will thank you to send this letter, or a copy of it to Gen. HITCHCOCK.

Respectfully, your ob'd't serv't,
RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Nov. 28, 1863.

Brig.-Gen. S. A. Meredith, Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners.

SIR,—I have read the copy you forwarded of Mr. OULD's communication of the 21st instant, in which, I perceive, Mr. OULD thinks I misapprehend his purpose in forwarding the "tabular statement" of alleged valid paroles, made chiefly in the West and South. I supposed that the tabular statement was sent to you in explanation of the large number of prisoners declared exchanged by Mr. OULD, the propriety of which has been very properly questioned by you. If that was not the purpose of the statement, I regret that it fell under my notice. If Mr. OULD wishes either to present another "statement," or to furnish detailed explanations of that already before us, it will be time enough to consider the points he may raise when he presents them. In the meantime, I think it necessary to observe that neither Mr. OULD, yourself nor myself, have powers outside of the cartel, except those plainly necessary for execution of its provisions; but, in this connection, I must affirm that the first shock given to the free and continued execution of the provisions of the cartel came from Mr. DAVIS, in his "message" of the 12th of January, of the present year, in which he declares his purpose of delivering to the several State authorities South, all commissioned officers of the Federal army, who might be captured, to be tried, under State laws, for the crime of servile insurrection. This stands yet as the avowed purpose of the Chief Executive of the States engaged in the rebellion. It has not been annulled in any form whatever, nor has the act of the Southern Congress, in support of Mr. DAVIS' views, been in any manner repealed or disavowed. Without looking any further, I appeal to this as a full justification of the Federal Commander-in-Chief in suspending the operation of that portion of article 4, of the cartel, which requires "all prisoners of war to be discharged on parole in ten days after the capture"—it being manifest that the authorities South could not parole prisoners according to the cartel, and carry out their declared purpose of delivering the officers over to the State authorities, to be tried as criminals under State laws. Whatever may have been the reason why the declared purpose of Mr. DAVIS has not been extensively carried into effect, the fact of the existence of that purpose—sanctioned as we know it to have been—is a sufficient reason on our part for not delivering prisoners on parole, particularly as there is every reason to believe that the purpose of Mr. DAVIS has only been arrested by the fact that, by the fortune of war, we had in our hands more prisoners than were held in the South. In addition to the above, the treatment of colored troops, which make an integral portion of the Federal army, when captured in the South, is too well known to permit us for a moment to suppose, in the present state of things, that there is any design in the South to treat that class of troops according to the laws of war, applicable to other troops of the Federal army; and until the Southern authorities make some distinct declaration of a purpose to treat colored troops, and their officers in the employment of the United States Government, in all respects according to the laws of war, as applicable to other troops, we cannot recede from the position taken by the Commander-in-Chief above referred to. The wisdom and the necessity of existing orders on this subject will sufficiently defend the measure, in view of the *threats* and *practices* of the South, which only need to be known to justify this measure.

It is very well known that Col. LUDLOW made these subjects the frequent topic of conversation with Mr. OULD, without producing any impression on Mr. OULD, tending to the point of inducing a declaration, by authority from the South, that all officers of the Federal army, as well as enlisted men, shall receive, when captured, the treatment due to prisoners of war, with the express declaration that colored troops, both officers and men, shall receive similar treatment.

You will please communicate these views to Mr. OULD, with a request that he will lay them before his Government.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Maj.-Gen. Vols.,
Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners.

A LETTER FROM COL. STREIGHT.

The following is a copy of a communication addressed by Col. STREIGHT, in the Libby Prison, to the rebel Secretary of War:

LIBBY PRISON, RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 31, 1863.

To Hon. James A. Seddon, Secretary of War:

SIR: I take the liberty of addressing you on behalf of myself and fellow prisoners, in relation to our situation. About six hundred of us are confined here, with an average space of twenty-eight square feet each, which includes our room for cooking, eating, washing, bathing and sleeping. Our rations consist, as near as I can judge, of one-fourth pound of poor fresh beef, one-half pound bread, one half gill of rice or beans, for each man per day. The above amount has been found insufficient, both as to quantity and quality, to sustain life and health in close prison confinement. Scorbutic diseases have already appeared, proving fatal in one case, (Major MORRIS,) and in impairing seriously, if not permanently, the health of others.

Our sanitary condition would have been much worse than it now is, but for the large purchase of vegetables and other provisions, amounting to nearly one thousand dollars per day, which we have been allowed to make. But as nearly all our money was taken from us when we entered the prison, the daily expenditure of this large sum has at length exhausted what was left. We have also been notified that we will not be allowed to receive any portion of the money taken from us here, *nor even such sums as have been sent from home since our imprisonment;* though, before writing for these moneys, we were expressly assured by your officers having us in charge that we would be allowed to receive them.

It will be perceived from the above statement that our immediate prospective condition is, to say the least, that of semi-starvation. The rations furnished by your Government may be as good and as much as it can afford under the circumstances, but in that case it does seem that we should be allowed to purchase the necessary amount to sustain us. It cannot possibly be that it is intended to reduce to a famishing condition six hundred prisoners of war. Humanity cannot contemplate such a thing without feelings of the deepest horror. Saying nothing of our rights as prisoners of war, even criminals guilty of the blackest crimes are not among civilized people confined for any length of time on insufficient food.

I wish further to state to you that previous to my surrender I made a stipulation with Gen. FORREST, to whom I surrendered, that all private property, including money, belonging to my officers and men should be respected. This stipulation, in the handwriting of Gen. FORREST, over his own signature, is now in the hands of Gen. WINDER, having been taken from me here. Notwithstanding this, my officers (ninety-five in number) have been notified with the balance that their money has been turned over to the Confederate authorities. For the purpose of avoiding further loss of money or misunderstanding, and, if possible, to obtain relief from the unhappy situation in which we are placed, you are most respectfully asked to state, in your answer to this communication, the manner in which we will be allowed to obtain necessary food and clothing to render us comfortable.

THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA.

Report of Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas.

Maj.-Gen. THOMAS' report of the battle of Chickamauga has been published. It is dated at Chattanooga, Sept. 30, and covers operations extending from Sept. 2. The following is the report of the movements directly connected with the battle:

Sept. 18.—At 4 P. M., the whole corps moved to the left, along Chickamauga Creek to Crawfish Springs. On arriving at that place, I received orders to march on the cross road leading by the Widow Glenn's to the Chattanooga and Lafayette Road, and take up a position near Kelley's farm, on the Lafayette Road, connecting with Crittenden on my right at Gordon's Mill. The head of the column reached Kelley's farm about daylight on the 19th, Baird's division in front, and took up a position at the forks of the road, facing toward Reid's and Alexander's Bridges over the Chickamauga. Col. Wilder having informed me that the enemy had crossed the Chickamauga at these two bridges in force the evening before, and driven his brigade across the State road to the heights on the east of the Widow Glenn's house, this position of Baird's threw my right into close proximity to Wilder's brigade. The interval I intended to fill with the two remaining brigades of Reynolds' division on their arrival. Gen. Brannan, closely following Baird's division, was placed in position on his left, on the two roads leading from the State road to Reid's and Alexander's Bridges. Col. Dan. McCook, commanding a brigade of the Reserve corps, met me at Gen. BAIRD's headquarters, and reported that he had been stationed the previous night on the road leading to Reid's Bridge, and that he could discover no force of the enemy except one brigade, which had crossed to the west side of Chickamauga at Reid's Bridge the day before, and he believed it could be cut off, because he had destroyed the bridge after they had crossed. Upon this information I ordered Gen. Brannan to post a brigade within supporting distance of Baird, on the road to Alexander's Bridge, and with his other two brigades to reconnoiter the road leading to Reid's Bridge, to see if he could locate the brigade reported by Dan McCook, and, if a favorable opportunity occurred, to capture them. His dispositions were made according to instructions by 9 A. M. Gen. Baird was directed to throw forward his right wing so as to get more nearly in line with Brannan, but to watch well on his right flank. Soon after this disposition of these two divisions, a portion of Gen. Palmer's division of Crittenden's corps took position to the right of Gen. Baird's division. At about 10 A. M., Croxton's brigade of Brannan's division became engaged with the enemy, and I rode forward to his position to ascertain the character of the attack. Col. Croxton reported to me that he had driven the enemy nearly half a mile, but that he was then meeting with obstinate resistance. I then rode back to Baird's division and directed him to advance to Croxton's support, which he did with his whole division, Starkweather's brigade in reserve, and drove the enemy steadily before him for some distance, taking many prisoners.

Croxton's brigade, which had been heavily engaged for over an hour, with greatly superior numbers of the enemy, and being nearly exhausted of ammunition, was then moved to the rear to enable the men to fill their boxes, and Baird and Brannan having united their forces, drove the enemy from their immediate front. Gen. Baird then halted for the purpose of readjusting line, and learning from prisoners that the enemy were in heavy force on his immediate right, he threw back his right wing in order to be ready for an attack from that quarter. Before his disposition could be completed, the enemy, in overwhelming numbers, assaulted Scribner's and King's brigades and drove them in disorder. Fortunately at this time Johnson's division of McCook's corps and Reynold's division of my corps arrived, and were immediately placed in position, Johnson's preceding Reynold's, his left connecting with Baird's right, and Palmer's being immediately placed on Johnson's right, Reynold's was placed on the right of Palmer, with one brigade of his division in reserve. As soon as formed they advanced upon the enemy, attacking him in flank and driving him in great confusion a mile and a half, while Brannan's troops shot them in front as they were pursuing Baird's retiring brigades, driving the head of their column back and retaking the artillery, which had been temporarily lost by Baird's brigades. The enemy at this time being hardly pressed by Johnson's, Palmer's and Reynold's divisions in flank, fell back in confusion on his reserves, posted in a strong position on the west side of Chickamauga Creek, between Reid's and Alexander's Bridges. Brannan and Baird were then ordered to reorganize their commands and take position on commanding ground on the road from McDaniel's House to Reid's Bridge, and hold it to the last extremity, as I expected the next effort of the enemy would be to gain that road and our rear.

This was about 4 P. M. After a lull of about an hour, a furious attack was made on Reynold's right, and he having called on me for reinforcements, I directed Brannan's division to move to his support, leaving King's brigade of Baird's division in the position at which Baird and Brannan had been posted, the balance of Baird's division closing up to the right on Johnson's division. It will be seen, by reference to Maj.-Gen. Reynold's report, that a portion of Brannan's division reached his right just in time to defeat the enemy's efforts to turn Reynolds' right and rear. About 5 P. M., my lines being at that time very much extended in pursuing the enemy, I determined to concentrate them on more commanding ground, as I felt confident that we should have a renewal of the battle the next morning. I rode forward to Gen. Johnson's position, and designated to him where to place his division; also to Gen. Baird, who was present with Gen. Johnson. I then rode back to the cross-roads to locate Palmer and Reynolds on the prolongation of Johnson's line, and on the crest of the ridge. Soon after Palmer and Reynolds got their positions, and while Gen. Brannan was getting into his position on the ridge to the west of the State road, near Dyer's House, to the rear and right of Reynolds, where I had ordered him as a reserve, the enemy assaulted first Johnson and then Baird in a most furious manner, producing some confusion; but order was soon restored, and the enemy repulsed in fine style, after which these two divisions took up the positions assigned them for the night. Before adjusting the line satisfactorily, I received an order to report at headquarters, and was absent from my command until near midnight.

After my return and about 2 A. M. on the 20th, I received a report from Gen. Baird that the left of his division did not rest at the Reid's Bridge road, as I had expected. I immediately addressed a note to the General commanding, requesting that Gen. Negley be sent me to take position on Gen. Baird's left in the rear, and thus secure our left from assault. During the night the troops threw up temporary breastworks of logs, and prepared for the encounter which all anticipated would come off next day.

Although informed by note from Gen. Rosecrans that Negley's division would be sent immediately to take post on my left, it had not arrived at 7 A. M. on the 20th, and I sent Capt. Willard, of my staff, to Gen. Negley, to urge him forward as rapidly as possible, and to point out his position to him. Gen. Negley, in his official report, mentions that he received this order at 8 A. M. on the 20th, and that he immediately commenced withdrawing his division for that purpose, when the enemy was reported to be massing a heavy force in his front, sharply engaging his line of skirmishers, and that he was directed by Gen. Rosecrans to hold his position until relieved by some other command. Gen. Beatty's brigade, however, was sent under guidance of Capt. Willard, who took it to its position, and it went into action immediately,—the enemy at that time having commenced a furious assault on Baird's left, and partially succeeded in gaining his rear. Beatty, meeting with greatly superior numbers, was compelled to fall back until relieved by the fire of several regiments of Johnson's reserve, which were placed in position by Gen. Baird, and with the coöperation Vandever's brigade of Brannan's division, and a portion of Stanley's brigade of Wood's division, drove the enemy entirely from Baird's left and rear.

To prevent a repetition of this attack on the part of the enemy, I directed Capt. Gaw, my Chief Topographical officer, to go to the commanding officer of these troops and direct him to mass as much artillery on the slopes of Missionary Ridge, directly west of the State Road, as he could conveniently spare from his lines, supported strongly by infantry, so as to sweep the ground to the left and rear of Baird's position. This order Gen. Negley mentions in his report having received from Capt. Gaw, but from his description of the posit on he assumed he must have misunderstood my order, and instead of massing the artillery near Baird's left, it was posted on the right of Brannan's division, nearly in rear of Reynold's right.

At the same time the assault just described was made on Baird, the enemy attacked Johnson and Palmer and Reynolds with equal firmness, which was continued at least two hours, making assault after assault with fresh troops, which were met by my troops with a most determined coolness and deliberation. Having exhausted his utmost energies to dislodge us, he apparently fell back entirely from our front, and we were not disturbed again until toward night, after the withdrawal of the troops to Rossville commenced.

Just before the repulse of the enemy on our left, Gen. Beatty came to me in person, and asked for fresh troops, stating that most of those I had sent to him had gone back to the rear and right, and he was anxious to get at least another brigade before they attacked him again. I immediately sent Capt. Kellogg to hurry up Gen. Sheridan, whose division I had been informed would be sent to me. He soon after returned, reporting that in attempting to hurry up the troops that were ordered to report to me, he had met a large force of the enemy in an open cornfield to the rear of Reynold's position, advancing cautiously, with a strong line of skirmishers thrown out. He had met Col. Harker, whose brigade was posted on a ridge a short distance to the rear of Reynold's position, who also saw this force advancing upon him, but, with Capt. Kellogg, was of the opinion that they were Sheridan's troops coming to our assistance. Hearing heavy firing to my right and rear through the woods, I rode to the slopes of the hill to ascertain its cause. Just as I left the woods, I met Col. Harker and Capt. Kellogg with the above information. I told Col. Harker that I was expecting Sheridan's troops from that direction, but if these troops fired on him, seeing his flag, that he was to return their fire, and resist their further advance. He immediately ordered his men to commence firing, and skirmished with them from that point to the crest of the hill slightly in his rear, placing his right in connection with Brannan's division and portions of Beatty's and Stanley's brigades of Negley's division, which had retired from the extreme left to that point. I rode toward the crest of the hill when I saw a body of our troops assembled in line of battle. On the way I met Gen. Wood, who confirmed me in the opinion that the troops advancing upon us were the enemy, although we were not then aware of the disaster to the center and right of our army. I then directed him to place his division on the prolongation of Brannan's, who, I had ascertained from Wood, was on the top of the hill above referred to, and to resist the further advance of the enemy as long as possible. I sent my Aide, Capt. Kellogg, to notify Gen. Reynolds that our right had been turned, and that the enemy was in the rear in force. Gen. Wood barely had time to dispose his troops on the left of Brannan before another of those fierce assaults, similar to those made in the morning on my lines, was made on him and Brannan combined, and kept up by the enemy throwing in fresh troops as fast as those in their front were driven back, until near nightfall.

About the time that Wood took up his position, Gen. Gordon Granger appeared on my left flank, at the head of Steedman's division of his corps. I immediately dispatched a staff officer to him with orders to push forward and take position on Brannan's right, which order was complied with with the greatest promptness and alacrity, Steedman moving his troops into position with as much precision as if on drill, and fighting his way to the crest of the hill on Brannan's right, moved forward his artillery, driving the enemy down the southern slope, inflicting on him a most terrible loss in killed and wounded. This opportune arrival of fresh troops revived the flagging spirits of our men, and inspired them with more ardor for the contest. Every assault of the enemy from that time until nightfall was repulsed in the most gallant style by the whole line. By this time the ammunition in the boxes of the men was reduced on an average to two or three rounds per man, and my ammunition trains having been unfortunately ordered to the rear by some authorized person, we should have been entirely without ammunition in a very short time, had not a small supply come up with Gen. Steedman's command. This being distributed among the troops, gave them about ten rounds per man.

Gen. Garfield, Chief of Staff of Gen. Rosecrans, reached this position about 4 P. M., in company with Col. Houston, of McCook's Staff, and Capts. Gaw and Barker, of my Staff, giving me the first reliable information that the centre and right of our army had been driven. Soon after I received Gen. Rosecrans' dispatch from Chattanooga, directing me to assume command of all the forces, and with Crittenden and McCook take a strong position, and assume a threatening attitude at Rossville, sending the unorganized forces to Chattanooga for reorganization, stating that he would examine the ground at Chattanooga, and make all necessary dispositions for defence, and then join me; also, that he had sent out rations and ammunition to meet me at Rossville. I determined to hold the position until nightfall, if possible—in the meantime sending Capts. Barker and Kellogg to distribute the ammunition, Maj. Lawrence, my Chief of Artillery, having been previously sent to notify the different commanders that ammunition would be supplied to them shortly. As soon as they had reported the distribution of the ammunition, I directed Capt. Willard to inform the division commanders on the left to withdraw their commands as soon as they received orders. At 5½ P. M., Capt. Barker, commanding my escort, was sent to notify Gen. Reynolds to commence the movement, and I left the position behind Gen. Wood's command, to meet Reynolds and point out to him the position where I wished him to form line to cover the retirement of the other troops on the left. In passing through an open woods bordering the State road, and between my last and Reynold's position, I was cautioned by a couple of soldiers, who had been to hunt water, that there was a large rebel force in these woods, drawn up in line and advancing toward me. Just at this time I saw the head of Reynolds' column approaching, and calling to the General himself, directed him to change the direction of his column to the left, and form line perpendicular to the State road, his right resting on that road, and to charge the enemy, who were then in his immediate front. This movement was made with the utmost promptitude, and facing to the right while on the march, Turchin threw his brigade upon the rebel force, routing them and driving them in utter confusion entirely beyond Baird's left. In this splendid advance more than 200 prisoners were captured and sent to the rear. Col. Robinson, commanding Second brigade, Reynolds' division, followed closely upon Turchin, and I passed him on the road leading through the ridge to hold the ground while the troops on our right and left passed by. In a few moments, Gen. Willich, commanding a brigade of Johnson's division, reported to me that his brigade was in position on a commanding piece of ground to the right of the ridge road. I directed him to report to Gen. Reynolds and assist in covering the retirement of our troops. Turchin's brigade, after driving the enemy a mile and a half, was reassembled and took his position on the ridge road with Robinson and Willich.

These dispositions being made, I sent orders to Gens. Wood, Brannan and Granger to withdraw from their positions. Johnson's and Baird's divisions were attacked at the moment of retiring, but by being prepared, retired without confusion or any serious losses. I then proceeded to Rossville, accompanied by Gens. Granger and Garfield, and immediately prepared to place the troops in position at that point. One brigade of Negley's division was posted in the gap on the Ringgold road, and two brigades on the top of the ridge to the right of the road, adjoining the brigades in the road; Reynolds' division on the right of Negley's, and reaching to the Dry Valley road; Brannan's division in the rear of Reynolds' right as a reserve; McCook's corps on the right of Dry Valley road, and stretching to the west his right, reaching nearly to Chattanooga Creek. Crittenden's entire corps was posted on the heights to the left of the Ringgold road, with Steedman's division of Granger's corps as a reserve behind his left. Baird's division in reserve, and in supporting distance of the brigade in the Gap. McCook's brigade of Granger's corps was also posted as a reserve to the brigades of Negley's on the ridge to the right of the road. Minty's brigade of cavalry was on the Ringgold road, about one mile and a half in advance of the Gap.

About 10 A. M. on the 21st, receiving a message from Minty that the enemy were advancing on him with a large force of infantry and cavalry, I directed him to retire through the Gap and post his command on our left flank, and throw out strong reconnoitering parties across the ridge to observe and report any movements of the enemy on our left front. From information received from citizens I was convinced that the position was untenable in the face of such odds as we had opposed to us, as the enemy could easily concentrate on our right flank, which, if driven, would expose our centre or left to be cut entirely off from our communications. I therefore advised the General commanding to concentrate the troops at Chattanooga. About the time I made the suggestion to withdraw, the enemy made a demonstration on the direct road, but were soon repulsed. In anticipation of this order to concentrate at Chattanooga, I sent for the corps commanders, and gave such general instructions as would enable them to prepare their commands for making the movement without confusion. All wagons, ambulances and surplus artillery carriages were sent to the rear before night. The order for the withdrawal being received about 6 P. M., the movement commenced about 9 P. M., in the following manner:

Strong skirmish lines, under the direction of judicious officers, were thrown out to the front of each division, to cover their movement, with direction to retire at daylight, deployed and in supporting distance, the whole to be supported by the First division, Fourteenth Army Corps, assisted by Minty's brigade of cavalry, which was to follow after the skirmishers. Crittenden's Corps was to move from the hills to the left of the road at 9 P. M., followed by Steedman's Division; next, Negley's Division was to withdraw at 10 P. M., then Reynolds after. Reynolds' and McCook's Corps, by division, left to right, moving within supporting distance, one after the other. Brannan's Division was posted at 6 P. M. on the road about half-way between Rossville and Chattanooga, to cover the movement. The troops were withdrawn in a quiet orderly manner, without the loss of a single man, and by 7 A. M. of the 22d, were in the position in front of Chattanooga, which had been assigned to them previous to their arrival, and which they now occupy, covered by strong intrenchments, thrown up on the day of our arrival, and strengthened from day to day until they were considered sufficiently strong for all defensive purposes. It affords me great pleasure to refer to the reports of the various division and brigade commanders for the names of those distinguished for bravery and good conduct.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. H. THOMAS, Maj.-Gen. U. S. A. Comg.
Brig.-Gen. S. A. GARFIELD, Chief of Staff Dep. of Cumberland.

Gen. McCook's Report.

As there has been so much controversy regarding the part taken in the battle of Chickamauga by the command of Maj.-Gen. McCOOK, who is now awaiting a court of inquiry, the following extracts from his report will be of interest:

"On Sept. 19, at 12:15 A. M., I was ordered to move down to Crawfish Springs as soon as Gen. THOMAS' troops were out of the way. In compliance with this order, Gen. JOHNSON's division marched at early dawn, followed by DAVIS' and SHERIDAN's. I arrived at Crawfish Springs at an early hour, and reported in person to the General Commanding, who directed me to mass my troops at that place and await further orders. This was done as my command arrived.

At 10 15 A. M. I was ordered to take command of the right and the cavalry, including NEGLEY's division of the Fourteenth corps, then observing the fords of the Chickamauga near Crawfish Springs, one brigade of this division being then engaged with the enemy. The same order directed me to send Gen. JOHNSON's division forward to Widow GLENN's house to report to Gen. THOMAS. Immediately afterward I received orders to send Gen. DAVIS' division to the same point to report to Gen. THOMAS or the General Commanding. These orders were at once complied with.

By this time the advance of Gen. SHERIDAN's division came up, and as soon as he was posted to support the right of CRITTENDEN's corps at Gordon's Mills, Gen. NEGLEY's division was withdrawn from the fords of Chickamauga Creek, and by direction of the General-Commanding, ordered to report to Gen. THOMAS, which it did. This left me with but one division (SHERIDAN's) and the cavalry (which had not yet been heard from) to take care of the right.

Learning from an Aid-de-camp of Gen. WOOD, that Gen. WOOD's troops had been withdrawn from Gordon's Mills, and appreciating the great importance of that point, Gen. SHERIDAN's division was at once ordered to take position there, and arrived just in time to prevent the enemy from crossing. *Subsequently an order reached me from the General-Commanding, to hold the post on at Gordon's Mills.*

At 3 P. M., I received an order to send two brigades of SHERIDAN's division to the widow GLENN's house, leaving the First brigade, (Gen. LYTLE,) at Gordon's Mills; also directing me, should the right be secure, to go forward in person and take command of the troops of the corps already engaged. Gen. MITCHELL reporting with his cavalry, I was enabled to obey this order at once, arriving upon the field at the close of the engagement of the 19th.

On the 19th, Gen. JOHNSON's division fought near the extreme left of the line. It fought gloriously, driving the enemy more than a mile, capturing seven of the enemy's guns and a large number of prisoners.

Gen. DAVIS' division fought on the right of Widow GLENN's house, against vastly superior numbers, maintaining the conflict gallantly until near nightfall, when it was relieved by BRADLEY's brigade of SHERIDAN's division, which was hastily thrown forward and gallantly drove the enemy from the open ground and across the Chattanooga and Lafayette road, after a sanguinary engagement, recapturing the Eighth Indiana battery, which had been previously taken by the enemy, and capturing also a large number of prisoners belonging to HOOD's division of LONGSTREET's corps. Darkness coming on, the battle closed.

At midnight on the night of Sept. 19, I received the following order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
WIDOW GLENN's, Sept. 19, 11 45 A. M.

Maj.-Gen. McCook, Commanding the Twentieth Army Corps:

The General Commanding directs you, as soon as practicable, after the receipt of this order, to post your command so as to form the right of the new battle-front, and hold this place. Leave your outposts and grand guard where they now are, till driven in by the enemy, when they will fall back upon the main body of your command, contesting the ground inch by inch.

Very respectfully,
J. A. GARFIELD, Chief of Staff.

The date of this order should read 11:45 P. M.

This order was strictly complied with. LYTLE's brigade of SHERIDAN's division, was posted in the strong position in the rear of GLENN's house. SHERIDAN's other two brigades were posted on very strong ground to the right and rear of this position. DAVIS' division, consisting of two small brigades, was posted to the left and rear of this position, in reserve, his left resting on the right of CRITTENDEN's corps. These movements were completed by daylight on the 20th, when the General Commanding visited my position in person. JOHNSON's division was still retained near the extreme left of the line, and not under my immediate orders.

At 6 A. M. Col. WILDER, commanding a brigade of mounted infantry, reported in person to me, stating he had, with his troops, been ordered to join my command, and receive orders from me; also stating that he had two regiments, armed with the Spencer rifles, posted in the woods on the right of NEGLEY's position, which was the left and front of Gen. LYTLE's. The remainder of WILDER's command, with his artillery, was posted on strong ground immediately to SHERIDAN's right.

At about 7 A. M. the following was received:

Major-Gen. McCook, Commanding Twentieth Army Corps:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Sept. 20—6 35 A. M.

Gen. NEGLEY's division has been ordered to Gen. THOMAS' left. The General-Commanding directs you to fill the space left vacant by his removal, if practicable. The enemy appears to be moving toward our left.

Very res. cifully,
J. A. GARFIELD, Chief of Staff.

Immediately on the receipt of this order, Major-Gen. SHERIDAN and myself rode to the position evacuated by Gen. NEGLEY. We found nearly all this space already occupied by Gen. WOOD's division. He informed me that his left rested upon Gen. BRANNAN's right, and that his orders were to close up on Gen. BRANNAN.

Discovering that a portion of the rude barricades on WOOD's right was not occupied by our troops, I ordered Gen. SHERIDAN to bring forward one of his brigades to fill up the space between WOOD's left and WILDER. On turning from this position I met Gen. DAVIS' division marching toward and about one hundred yards from the vacant barricades on WOOD's right, he informing me that he had been ordered there by Gen. ROSECRANS. Seeing his position, and knowing the advantage of occupying the barricades at once, I directed him to place one brigade there, holding the other in reserve. On the arrival of the brigade from SHERIDAN's division, it was posted in column on DAVIS' right and rear, as his support. DAVIS' instructions were to keep well closed up to the left. These dispositions being just completed, the following order was received:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
IN THE FIELD, Sept. 20—10:10 A. M.

Maj.-Gen. McCook, Commanding Twentieth A. C.:

Gen. THOMAS is being heavily pressed on the left. The General-Commanding directs you to make immediate dispositions to withdraw the right, so as to spare as much force as possible to reinforce THOMAS. The left must be held at all hazards, even if the right is withdrawn wholly back to the present left. Select a good position back this way, and be ready to start reinforcements to THOMAS at a moment's warning.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

Within five minutes after the receipt of the above order and instructions given to carry it out, the following was received:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUMBERLAND,
IN THE FIELD, Sept. 20—10 30 A. M.

To Major Gen. McCook, Commanding Twentieth Army Corps:

The General-Commanding directs you to send two brigades of Gen. SHERIDAN's division at once, and with all possible dispatch, to support Gen. THOMAS, and send the third brigade as soon as the lines can be drawn sufficiently. March them as rapidly as you can without exhausting the men. Report in person to these headquarters as soon as your orders are given in regard to SHERIDAN's movement.

Have you any news from Col. POST?

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

This order was executed at once. Two brigades of SHERIDAN's division—LYTLE's and WALWORTH's—were taken from the extreme right and moved, at the double quick, to the support of Gen. THOMAS. Simultaneously with this movement, and much to my surprise, WOOD's division left the position it had in line of battle, on DAVIS' left, marching by the left flank, leaving a wide gap in the line. An attempt was made by Gen. DAVIS to fill up the space thus vacated. BUELL's brigade, of WOOD's division, had scarcely marched more than its length when a most furious and impetuous assault was made by the enemy, in overwhelming numbers, on this portion of the line, the enemy's line of battle extending from a point beyond BRANNAN's right to a point far to the right of the widow GLENN's house, and in front of the strong position just abandoned by Gen. SHERIDAN's two brigades. To resist this attack, I had put two brigades of DAVIS' division, numbering about twelve hundred men, and Col. LAIBOLD's brigade, of SHERIDAN's division, as a support. Finding the enemy pouring through the interval between DAVIS and BRANNAN, LYTLE's and WALWORTH's brigades are deflected from their line of march and ordered to assist in resisting the enemy. Cols. WILDER and HARRISON closed in with their commands on SHERIDAN's right as speedily as possible, and did good service. Gen. DAVIS' command being overwhelmed by numbers, was compelled to abandon its position, in order to save itself from complete annihilation or capture. LAIBOLD's troops coming up to DAVIS' support met with a similar fate. The other two brigades of SHERIDAN's division were illy prepared to meet such an attack. They struggled nobly, and for a time checked the enemy in their immediate front. But the position being turned far to the left, they were compelled to withdraw from the unequal contest.

It was thus that these five brigades of the Twentieth corps were cut off and separated from the remainder of the army. No troops fought with more heroism, or suffered greater losses than these small five brigades—their loss being over 40 per cent. of the number engaged, in killed and wounded.

In regard to the numbers of the enemy that attacked on the right, I can make no estimate. Gen. SHERIDAN captured prisoners from five different rebel divisions. The Fifty-first Illinois, of Walworth's brigade, captured the colors of the Twenty-fourth Alabama.

The troops of Gens. SHERIDAN and DAVIS were rallied a short distance in the rear of the line of battle, and marched toward Rossville, to endeavor to form a junction with the troops of Gen. THOMAS. Their presence was reported to Gen. THOMAS by my Chief of Staff, Lieut.-Col. THURSTON. They were placed in position, by order of Gen. THOMAS, on the road leading from the battle field to Rossville. During the night they withdrew to Rossville with the remainder of the army.

The Second division of the Twentieth corps, under Gen. JOHNSON, fell back to Rossville, with the Fourteenth corps, WILLICH's brigade forming the rear guard. On the night of the 20th, the Twentieth corps was in good order united at Rossville.

On the morning of the 21st, a short time after daylight, the corps was again put in line of battle, the left resting on Mission Ridge, crossing the Crawfish Spring Road, the right extending toward Chattanooga Creek and Lookout Mountain. The corps remained in this position until 2 A. M. of the 22d of September, when it was withdrawn to Chattanooga with the rest of the army.

Since arriving at Chattanooga, the corps has been engaged in heavy guard duty, and erecting strong lines of entrenchments, which, in my opinion, can only be taken by regular approaches.

My thanks are due to Col. Joseph B. McKibben, Capt. A. S. Bart, Capt. R. S. Thoms, and Lieut. Geo. Burroughs, of Gen. Rosecrans' staff, for valuable assistance in rallying portions of Sheridan's and Davis' divisions which had been overwhelmed. Brig.-Gen. J. St. Clair Morton, Chief Engineer of the army, being separated from his staff, reported to me for duty.

After ascertaining that the centre of our line had been broken, my first object was to endeavor to find the General commanding, to ascertain to what point he wished the rallied troops marched. Failing to find the General, and believing that an efficient stand could not be made by the army until it reached Chattanooga, the forces on the left retired toward Rossville. From statements of Gen. ROSECRANS' guides, and from observations made by Gen. MORTON, I was satisfied that the enemy was endeavoring to cut our army off from Rossville. At this juncture, Lieut.-Col. LYNE STARLING, of Gen. CRITTENDEN's Staff, rode up and reported to me that his chief had gone to Chattanooga to report to Gen. ROSECRANS. I then decided to report to Gen. ROSECRANS at once for instructions, as my last orders from his headquarters required.

Finding the General commanding at Chattanooga, he directed me to go out on the road to Rossville, collecting all the troops possible, and report to Gen. THOMAS. Leaving Chattanooga at midnight, I arrived at Rossville at about 4 A. M. on the morning of the 21st, when the line of battle above referred to was formed and strong barricades erected.

The conduct of the troops of the Twentieth corps was everything that could be expected of them.

During the second day's battle, Johnson's division fought on the left, separated from the corps. All acknowledged the gallantry of this division. It never attacked that it was not successful, and the enemy never attacked it without being handsomely repulsed. I depend upon Gen. THOMAS and the official reports to do this gallant division justice.

The troops of SHERIDAN's and DAVIS' divisions behaved with great courage, never yielding except to overwhelming numbers, when it would have been suicidal to have contested the ground longer.

ARMY OF THE OHIO.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S FAREWELL.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 11, 1863.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No 38.—In obedience to orders from the War Department, the Commanding General this day resigns to Maj.-Gen. JOHN G. FOSTER the command of the Army of the Ohio.

On severing the tie which has united him to this gallant army, he cannot express his deep personal feeling at parting with men brought near to him by their mutual experiences in the eventful scenes of the past campaign, and who have always, regardless of every privation and of every danger, cheerfully and faithfully performed their duty. Associated with many of their number from the earliest days of the war, he takes leave of this army, not only as soldiers to whose heroism many a victorious battle-field bears witness, but as well-tried friends, who in the darkest hours have never failed him. With the sincerest regret he leaves the department without the opportunity of personally bidding them farewell.

To the citizen soldiers of East Tennessee who proved their loyalty in the trenches of Knoxville, he tenders his warmest thanks.

With the highest confidence in the patriotism and skill of the distinguished officer who succeeds him, with whom he has been long and intimately connected in the field, and who will be welcomed as their leader by those who served with him in the memorable campaign in North Carolina, and by all as one identified with some of the most brilliant events of the war, he transfers to him the command, assured that under his guidance the bright record of the Army of the Ohio will never grow dim.

By command of Major Gen. BURNSIDE.
LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G.

HONOR TO THE FALLEN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 11.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 37.—In order clearly to designate the positions occupied by our troops during the recent siege, and in token of respect to the gallant officers who fell in defence of Knoxville, the several forts and batteries are named as follows:

Battery Noble—At loop-holed house south of Kingston road, in memory of Lieut. and Adjutant WILLIAM NOBLE, Second Michigan Volunteers, who fell in the charge upon the enemy's rifle-pits, in front of Fort Sanders, on the morning of Nov. 24.

Fort Byington—At College, after Major CORNELIUS BYINGTON, Second Michigan volunteers, who fell mortally wounded, while leading the assault upon the enemy's rifle pits, in front of Fort Sanders, on the morning of Nov. 24.

Battery Galpin—East of Second Creek, in memory of Lieut. GALPIN, Second Michigan Volunteers, who fell in the assault upon the enemy's rifle-pits in front of Fort Sanders, on the morning of Nov. 24.

Fort Comstock—On Summit Hill, near the railroad depot, in memory of Lieut.-Col. COMSTOCK, Seventeenth Michigan Volunteers, who fell in our lines during the siege.

Battery Wiltsee—West of Gay-street, in memory of Capt. WILTSEE, Twentieth Michigan volunteers, who was mortally wounded in our lines, during the siege.

Fort Huntington Smith—On Temperance Hill, in memory of Lieut.-Col. HUNTINGTON SMITH, Twentieth Michigan Volunteer infantry, who fell at the battle of Campbell's Station.

Battery Clifton Lee—East of Fort Huntington Smith, in memory of Capt. CLIFTON LEE, One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois mounted infantry, who fell in the fight of Nov. 18, in front of Fort Sanders.

Fort Hill—At the extreme eastern point of our lines, in memory of Capt. HILL, of the Twelfth Kentucky cavalry, who fell during the siege.

Battery Fearns—On Flint Hill, in memory of Lieut. and Adj. CHARLES W. FEARNS, Forty-fifth Ohio mounted infantry, who fell in the action of Nov. 18, in front of Fort Sanders.

Battery Zoellner—Between Fort Sanders and Second creek, in memory of Lieutenant FRANK ZOELLNER, Second Michigan Volunteers, who fell mortally wounded, in the assault upon the enemy's rifle pits in front of Fort Sanders on the morning of Nov. 24.

Battery Stearman—In the gorge between Temperance Hill and Mabrey's Hill, in memory of Lieut. WM. STEARMAN, Thirteenth Kentucky Volunteers, who fell near Loudon, Tennessee.

Fort Stanley—Comprising all the works upon the central hill on the south side of the river, in memory of Capt. C. B. STANLEY, Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer mounted infantry, who fell mortally wounded, in the action near Philadelphia, Tennessee.

Battery Billingsley—Between Gay-street and First Creek, in memory of Lieut. J. BILLINGSLEY, Seventeenth Michigan infantry, who fell in action in front of Fort Sanders, Nov. 20.

Fort Higley—Comprising all the works on the hill west of the railroad embankment, south side of the river, in memory of Capt. JOEL P. HIGLEY, Seventh Ohio cavalry, who fell in action at Blue Springs, Tenn., Oct. 10, 1863.

Fort Dickerson—Comprising all the works between Fort Stanley and Fort Higley, in memory of Capt. JONATHAN DICKERSON, 112th Illinois mounted infantry, who fell in action near Cleveland, Tennessee. By command of Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE.
LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G.

GEN. FOSTER'S STAFF.

The following is Gen. FOSTER's Staff, as announced in general orders:

Brig.-Gen. Edward E. Potter, Chief-of-Staff.
Brig.-Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis, Chief of Cavalry.
Brig.-Gen. Davis Tilson, Chief of Artillery.
Capt. Wm. P. Anderson, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Col. Henry Van Rensselaer, U. S. A., Inspector-General.
Lieut.-Col. James H. Strong, Assistant Inspector-General.
Lieut.-Col. John W. Barriger, Chief Commissary of Subsistence.
Capt. J. H. Dickerson, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster.
Capt. J. M. Huntington, Chief Assistant Quartermaster in the field.
Capt. Orlando M. Poe, U. S. A., Chief Engineer.
Major John F. Anderson, Senior Aid-de-Camp.
Major Edward N. Strong, Volunteer Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. George E. Gouraud, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. Louis Fitzgerald, Aid-de-Camp.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 3, 1864.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The steamship *Arago*, from Charleston Bar on Wednesday last, arrived yesterday. She brings information of a brilliant little affair between the rebels and our forces near the village of Legreeville. The enemy opened fire with eight pieces upon the gunboat *Marblehead*, and after a brisk fight, in which our infantry took part, was repulsed with a loss of four field-pieces, which they abandoned. The night of the *Arago's* departure an expedition was to leave Morris Island with the object of destroying the rebel salt-works at Secessionville. Of news respecting siege operations there is absolutely nothing to report. Firing between the opposing batteries is continued night and day with little intermission, but with no other result than to pile up mounds of sand and riddle buildings in the business part of Charleston. A few nights since a signal was made from Fort Sumter, notifying the batteries that GILLMORE'S working parties were engaged, when a furious fire from all the rebel works put a stop, for the time, to operations.

The rebel forces in Western Virginia, smarting under the disasters which came upon them through the brilliant raid of Gen. AVERILL, appear anxious to annoy our troops in the vicinity of Winchester. A dispatch from Cumberland, Md., says that WHITE'S guerrillas, and a couple of rebel mounted regiments, made a demonstration, on Friday, upon our picket line, driving in the Twelfth Pennsylvania cavalry to Bunker Hill, and taking two or three prisoners. Gen. EARLY, who commands the rebel forces, is trying to feel our strength.

The London *Court Journal* explicitly contradicts the reported escape of rebel ram from Hull. It says no such vessel has been built at that port.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* reiterates the rumor that Gen. HANCOCK is to supersede Gen. MEADE at an early day.

FROM EUROPE.

Two days' later news from Europe reaches us via Cape Race, by the arrival there yesterday morning of the steamship *City of Baltimore*. We learn from the brief abstract of her news furnished by the telegraph, that the American ship *Living Age*, from Akyab for London, had been captured by the rebel pirate *Tuscaloosa*, and released on giving bonds. The London *Times* insinuates that the Archduke MAXIMILIAN will decline the honors of the Mexican crown, and LOUIS NAPOLEON will have to seek another brow to wear them. The disturbances in India are reported to have grown more serious, and the British troops were losing heavily. KOSSUTH is said to be at the head of a revolutionary movement in Hungary. The English Cotton and Breadstuffs markets showed a downward tendency in prices. Provisions were dull, and Consols at 91@91¼ for money.

GENERAL NEWS.

The new year opened quietly in general business. Breadstuffs, Provisions, Groceries and Whisky were moderately dealt in, and were held with much firmness. Cotton was quiet. Tallow was in limited request. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops, Hides, Wool, Petroleum and Tobacco. Freights were dull.

The Common Council of 1863 completed their business yesterday, and adjourned *sine die* at ten minutes of 5 P. M. Both Boards met at 11 o'clock in the morning, and immediately took a recess till 1 o'clock P. M. On reassembling, each Board transacted some general business and then took a second recess till 4 o'clock. On again reassembling, a number of unimportant papers were passed, the time for final adjournment was fixed upon, and then succeeded the official and complimentary formalities that customarily precede the dissolution of the two Boards. Each Board passed resolutions of thanks to its President and *attachés*, and the President of each replied in a speech. Both speeches of the Presidents are contained in full in the official proceedings. During the day, nearly every member of each Board was served with a copy of an injunction, issued by Judge BARNARD of the Supreme Court, at the instance of the Third-avenue Railroad Company, enjoining him from voting on the MILLS' railroad resolutions over the Mayor's veto. The subject was not touched by either Board.

The Common Council and the Board of Supervisors for 1864, will meet at noon to-morrow in their respective chambers at the City Hall, to organize their several Boards for the year. JOHN J. KENNY, of the Third District, will be President of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. JAMES HAYES of the Councilmen, and WILLIAM M. TWEED of the Board of Supervisors. These gentlemen are all Tammany Democrats. All the present chief Clerks will be reëlected. The venerable DAVID T. VALENTINE, of the Aldermen, JAMES M. SWEENY of the Councilmen, and JOSEPH B. YOUNG of the Supervisors.

Here is the germ of another difficulty with the British Government: JOHN E. HOLT, master of the British schooner *Investigator*, has made affidavit that after the *Chesapeake* had been taken possession of by the United States gunboat *Ella and Anna* in Sambro harbor, where the *Investigator* was lying at the time, a boat's crew in charge of an officer was sent on board of his vessel from the *Ella and Anna*, who opened the hatches and searched the schooner throughout, taking away as prisoner one of the men of the *Chesapeake*, who was asleep in one of the cabin berths, and a large quantity of trunks and baggage, and other articles which had been put on board of the vessel by some of the men of the *Chesapeake*. He says that when he asked the officer for his authority, he pointed to the pistol in his belt and said that was his authority, and when he protested against his vessel being searched in a British port, three of the men pointed their pistols at him and told him to hold his tongue.

The Halifax *Citizen* says that a demand will be made upon the English authorities by the Confederates for the surrender of the steamer *Chesapeake*.

The Second Congressional District of Rhode Island is said to have furnished a larger proportion of men under the last draft than any other in the United States. The quota was 900, and 455 men were obtained, and 133 commutations. There were 347 substitutes and 108 conscripts held.

LUTHER CALVIN SAXTON, having been found guilty of swindling ARISTARCHUS CHAMPION, of Rochester, has been sentenced to hard labor in Auburn Prison for the term of three years—the full extent of the law. To the usual questions SAXTON answered: Born in Massachusetts, aged fifty-seven years, no trade, good education, a graduate of Hamilton College, and a Presbyterian in religion. Before the same Judge, MILAN SORNBERGER pleaded guilty to nine indictments for forgery, and was sentenced to Auburn Prison for the term of twenty years and three months, or two years and three months on each. He answered: Born in Dutchess County, N. Y., aged fifty-six, no trade, good education, and Methodist in religion.

The Probable Close of the Civil War.

No one subject probably is pondered so much in America, or is presented to each person's mind in so many different lights, at the present time, as the manner in which this rebellion will be closed. Such vast pecuniary interests, such immense political results, and so many far-reaching moral questions, depend upon the precise mode and time in which this great drama of civil war shall come to its conclusion, that the matter—though theoretical only, and yet in the distance—deserves the most careful and impartial consideration.

We have had a great deal of inflated talk, both in the press and in private, about an immediate breaking of that famous vertebræ of the rebellion, and a summary squelching of the armed resistance of the South, but sensible men have every where seen that the process would be a slow and difficult one, and we believe that few financiers of intelligence, or practical statesmen, are surprised that the war is now in its third year. But now, having struggled persistently, if not always wisely, for nearly three years, and regained a territory during that period of 250,000 square miles, the wisest begin naturally to look out for the coming end, and the triumph of the North. Our European critics cannot understand this profound and unshaken conviction of the loyal States that ultimate victory is approaching. All that they see is a succession of battles, which appear to incline quite as much against as for the Unionists, and an appearance of a more definite nationality taking gradual shape at the South. With us, however, there are a thousand sources of information which are not open to a distant public, and without here dwelling on the manifold reasons, we need only note the fact that the confidence of ultimate triumph on the part of the national arms was never so deep as at present in the North.

But the practical question for all men in business and for political leaders, and for those interested in the fate of the Union, is—*How will this triumph come?*

The mode of our victory is the all-important thing. There are various suppositions possible. Taking the least probable first, we may, for instance, be very unfortunate in Virginia, and Gen. MEADE be defeated and driven back to the line of the Potomac. The practical difficulties of supplies and the danger to his communications may keep GRANT on the line of the mountains which bound Tennessee, checking his advance as certainly as the nature of the country detained Gen. HALLECK at Corinth, or himself last year at Vicksburgh and Jackson. The effect of such concurrent misfortunes would, no doubt, be to protract the war for two or three years yet, heaping up a vast debt on the country, and bringing the draft to bear very heavily on the people. But the end would be none the less certain. It is not in the Northern character to give up so great an object as the preservation of their nationality. With such armies of veterans as we have now, fighting in such a difficult country, no absolute and crushing defeat is to be expected, so that any probable disaster might be retrieved.

Still another supposition, perhaps a little less improbable, is that LEE and BRAGG should be both totally defeated, and the whole Confederacy within a week fall to pieces like a castle of cards. But all past experience is against any such complete and sudden triumphs. LEE'S army of veterans is not likely to be utterly broken up, even if defeated, and BRAGG will defend or retreat rather than fight. Nor is there any probability of the Confederacy's being literally starved out or cut off from the resources of war. We confess we expect victory by no brilliant *coup de main* or dramatic stroke. We shall have no Naseby for the base cavaliers of the South, or Waterloo for LEE and DAVIS.

Our triumph will come at length by the slow working of many causes, and by those invisible agencies which even the most skeptical of Divine Providence must admit have peculiarly guided the fortunes of this war. We have little question that Gen. GRANT will, next Spring, march either with or without a battle, to Atlanta, cutting the Confederacy, and perhaps connecting with the sea as a new base. The occupation of Georgia, as has been confessed by the Richmond papers, would prevent the sustaining of large armies by the rebels. With the consequent division of their forces, MEADE would be able to make his invasion of Virginia. The war would become a kind of sporadic, guerrilla war, kept up through what would be still a vast territory—a struggle marked no doubt by many disasters to us, but by a steady advance of our forces northward through the Carolinas. A thousand causes would be aiding us—the State jealousies, the old loyal feeling still surviving, the efforts of the new anti-aristocratic class called out by the Amnesty Proclamation, the breaking up of agriculture and business, the want of depots and supplies, the entire prostration of the currency and consequent worthlessness of the Government pay, the little object of the masses in the continuance of the struggle, and the constant increase of our forces by soldiers who know every path and road of the country—the former slaves. The war might even then be protracted by injudicious military dispositions on our part, and brilliant manœuvres on that of the rebels. The very nature of the country would inevitably drag out the contest, and we may be sure that whatever desperation and talent can do would be done by those able leaders to wrench the victory from our hands or to delay the final defeat. Such a course of events—the most probable in our judgment—would protract the war at least another year, bring about a gradual reduction of the enormous expenses of Government, lighten the inevitable financial revulsion, and make certain the utter destruction of Slavery;—but it would not change the inevitable result. The Union in this contest is sure to triumph;—that victory may be delayed, but it cannot be prevented.

The Rebel Lack of Faith.

The Richmond correspondent of the London *Times*, though thoroughly in sympathy with the rebel cause, bears open witness to the lack of faith among the Southern people in their ultimate success. His language is that all their past successes "have altogether failed to inspire the masses of the South with *a tithe of that confidence* in themselves which neither defeat, nor disaster, nor hope deferred, nor delusions dispelled, have ever shaken out of the Northerners."

This testimony is very valuable. One of the most difficult questions touching this war has been, What is the real popular feeling within the rebel lines? The North has been almost as ignorant on that subject as if the Southern people had for the time been translated to another planet. Nothing could be learned from the rebel newspapers, for it was their business to generate the steam which should keep the rebel machinery in motion, and nothing but rhodomontade and bravado could do that. The few official documents and public speeches which have come to us, of course, were no proper exponents of the popular spirit. The letters which have been suffered to pass the rebel lines Northward have all been free from any expression of distrust, because otherwise they could not satisfy the official inspection which is a prerequisite to their transmission. The letters sent abroad, if designed for the public eye, have been written in rose-color, not only from sympathy, but for interest, as it would be hardly safe to write otherwise. In this state of things, we have had actually no means of knowing the real Southern heart.

Thanks to inadvertence, or some singular freak of candor on the part of this London *Times* correspondent, we are now told a particularly significant fact. His declaration carries the more weight, because it is made in the Confederate Capital itself, the very place of all others where there should be the strongest faith in the fortunes of the Confederacy; and because, also, it is made by an avowed rebel sympathizer, and with sorrow. The testimony is conclusive; and it is equivalent to an acknowledgment that the body of the Southern people have already read the doom of their cause.

No human cause, good or bad, in a great struggle, ever yet prevailed without faith. There has got to be a belief in the capacity to achieve success. That belief may be a very wild and extravagant one—it may have its source not at all in sober reason, but in enthusiasm or fanaticism—but in some form it has got to exist; otherwise final failure is inevitable. There, indeed, may be desperation without faith. But desperation, however effective it may sometimes be for any short, sharp work, never did sustain itself, and never can, through long endeavor. It is as sure soon to succumb, as any physical effect is to follow any physical cause. It is not in human nature to strain its energies for any protracted period without an end in view, without an object to be gained. Mere blind passion is essentially short-lived. The sober reason and the natural instinct of self-preservation, are sure to get the better of it, if time be allowed. This loss of faith on the part of the Southern people, in spite of all the ravings of the rebel press about dying in the last ditch, is a sure precursor of an abandonment of the struggle. How soon this may take place we cannot say. That will depend mainly upon the repressive and coercive power of the rebel Government; but in spite of all which that power can do, the submission must come at no very distant day. President LINCOLN has done an excellent thing in seeking to hasten this day by the issue of his Amnesty Proclamation, just when the last vestige of hope is disappearing from the rebel heart. Nothing could have been more timely. It will have its effect—a silent one, perhaps, for the present, but a sure one in the end.

POLITICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL THOUGHTS OF JEFF. DAVIS.—Col. FREMANTLE, of the British army, who spent some months of this year in the Southern Confederacy, has gone back to England, and, of course, published a book narrating his experiences in the South. It seems that while at Richmond he made the personal acquaintance of JEFF. DAVIS, who, says Col. FREMANTLE,

> "Conversed with me for a long time, and agreed with BENJAMIN that the Yankees did not really intend to go to war with England if she recognized the South; and he said that, when the inevitable smash came, and that separation was an accomplished fact, the State of Maine would probably try to join Canada, as most of the intelligent people in that State have a horror of being 'under the thumb of Massachusetts.' He added, that Maine was inhabited by a hardy, thrifty, seafaring population, with different ideas to the people in the other New-England States. When I spoke to him of the wretched scenes I had witnessed in his own State, (Mississippi,) and of the miserable, almost desperate, situation in which I had found so many unfortunate women, who had been left behind by their male relations; and when I alluded in admiration to the quiet, calm, uncomplaining manner in which they bore their sufferings and their grief, he said, with much feeling, that he always considered *silent despair* the most painful description of misery to witness, in the same way that he thought *mute insanity* was the most awful form of madness."

The philosophical remark of JEFF. DAVIS, at the close of the above extract, is rather striking; but his other remarks, if uttered for any other purpose than that of stuffing his British listener, show that his ideas about the "inevitable smash" are not based upon knowledge of the North any more accurate than that usually possessed by Southern politicians. DAVIS and BENJAMIN, it would seem, agree that the Yankees will not fight England if she recognize the South; and DAVIS farther holds that after the inevitable smash, Maine will try to join Canada. Perhaps DAVIS thought these to be rather adroit arguments to use to a British officer. It would not only be perfectly safe for Her Majesty's Government to aid the South, but it would be immensely profitable. She would gain a splendid addition to her territorial possessions, and an addition that would increase ten times the value of her present North American Provinces.

If JEFF. DAVIS had not, like CHARLES the First, a "crick in his neck," we could wish that he would make another tour through the State of Maine and the other Northern States, so as to get a more accurate knowledge of the present condition of the Yankee mind.

The New Idee Napoleonienne.

The brusque refusal of England, and the evident reluctance of the great Continental Powers, to accede to his proposition, have, it is said, determined the French Emperor to change his base. When he announced his scheme to the French Chambers, his tone was confident and menacing. He could not "fail to be listened to, since" he spoke "in the name of France;" and the rejection of his appeal "would cause" him "to suppose the existence of secret projects which shunned the light of day." But now his Majesty sees the propriety of descending from this high ground, and adopting a milder and less mandatory style. Unable to return satisfactory answers to the interrogatories of the Powers, and dreading a general combination against him, he no longer insists on a Congress; and "is ready to come to an understanding with the Governments who shall think it useful to debate pacifically among themselves those questions which, if left to chance circumstances, might conduct to the most fatal complications." Instead, then, of a great ecumenical Congress of European States to abrogate the treaties of 1815, and to reconstruct the political system of Christendom, NAPOLEON would now be content with a series of informal conferences between the Governments favorably disposed for the discussion of unsettled questions, and the promotion of general peace. Well, even the realization of this scheme, different though it is from that originally conceived, would perhaps prove agreeable to the French Emperor, as serving in some measure to render his discomfiture less galling. But, save as balm for his wounded vanity, what would be the use of it? The holding of such conferences would be a waste of time and dialectics. It would be an absurdity to expect that these cabinet coteries would be equal to the solution of problems and the arrangement of difficulties with which even a general congress could not successfully deal. The Ministers of the several Powers might meet and interchange views—they might make more apparent how antagonistic and irreconcileable were their opinions—they might reveal to the world how inordinate were the selfishness and ambition which lay hid beneath their assumed garb of disinterestedness—they might irritate each other by criminations and recriminations, and sow the seeds of future strife and trouble, but for the achievement of good they would be impotent.

By what powers of rhetoric, for instance, could Russia be convinced that her insurrectionary Poles ought to be conciliated, and not conquered? By what process of reasoning could Austria be prevailed on to part with Venetia, or Germany to abandon Schleswig to Denmark? But there are other problems not less delicate or difficult of solution, than those which the conferences would have to encounter. The Swiss denounce the cession of Savoy and Nice to France, because it leaves their southwestern frontier defenceless, and exposes them to aggression from their too formidable neighbor; and the Pope, in his reply to the Napoleonic invitation, intimates very plainly that he means to claim the restoration of Romagna and the Marches. It is not at all likely, however, that the French Emperor would evince his consideration for the Swiss by handing back to King VICTOR, his Transalpine provinces; nor is it a whit more probable that the Italian monarch would think of making peace with the Church, by complying with the claim of PIO NONO. Disinterested as are these potentates, and much as they desire the common weal of Europe, we may be certain that they will suffer neither congress nor conference to wrest the acquisitions in question from their grasp. But if the two European sovereigns most clamorous for the convocation of some sort of inquisitorial tribunal to take cognizance of the wrongs of afflicted (and the iniquities of oppressing) States, would be the first to rebel against the decision of the arbiters, were it prejudicial to themselves, what is the use of wasting words in demonstration of the impracticability of the scheme? If the Emperor of the French and the King of Italy would not respect the judgment of the court, when unfavorable to their own interests, why should Russia, or Austria, or Germany be called on to do otherwise? And with all the powers and potentates thus exempt from obedience to offensive decisions, what possible benefit could accrue, either to individual States or the continent at large, from the realization of this new modification of the original idea? The sovereigns, out of courtesy, may assent, indeed, to these *tête-a-tête* conferences, but so far from authorizing their representatives to construct anew the European political fabric, they will not tolerate them to move a single brick of the old homestead out of its present position. Notwithstanding the violence which was used in giving effect to the provisions of the treaties of 1815; notwithstanding the partial infringement of said provisions, and despite the fiat of NAPOLEON, the treaties in question will still continue to be the basis of the public law of Christendom. How intimately they are supposed to be bound up with the cause of order and civilization in Europe, may be inferred from the defence of them which has recently emanated from the pen of PRUDHON,

> "If the treaties of 1815 no longer exist," says he, "there is no longer any public European law. If the treaties of 1815 no longer exist, on what does the existence of nations depend? If the treaties of 1815 no longer exist, Europe falls into a state of anarchy. Nothing can prevent States from collision with each other, and what is to become of the small States in that shock of the great? If the treaties of 1815 are annulled, there are no longer any legal frontiers. Where do Prussia, Austria, France, Italy, Germany, Russia and Sweden, end? Whose is the Rhine? whose the Vistula? and whose the Danube, Gibraltar, the Adriatic? If the treaties of 1815 are abolished, nationalities, about which we hear so much, will no doubt appear in all their integrity. Everywhere the aboriginal will separate from the stranger. It will be like the day of the resurrection—the children of the country on the right hand, and the aliens on the left. But what do I say? If the treaties of Vienna no longer exist, let us carry the matter out, and declare that the civil code, that the commercial code, that the penal code, are also at an end. Are there not people who every day violate the laws as well of person as of property? Abolish custom-houses, and you have no more smuggling. Abolish property, and you have no more theft. Abolish capital punishment, and the hangman's occupation is gone."

This *reductio ad absurdum*, proves that there are even Frenchmen who coincide in the argument of Earl RUSSELL, and discern the disastrous consequences that would result from the abrogation of the Viennese Treaties—treaties which, whatever their imperfections, cannot be set aside without razing to its foundation the present political edifice of Europe, and involving the whole continent in strife.

RIP VAN WINKLE MALLORY.—A certain class of papers have made it a practice to abuse Secretary WELLES as a veritable Rip Van Winkle—so far behind the age as to be altogether unfitted for the position which he holds; but his report of the operations of the Navy Department proves that he is more than a match for the venerable fossil who controls the rebel navy, with its four hundred and seventy-four officers, eight hundred and seventy-seven sailors and baker's dozen of nondescript iron-clads. For instance, Mr. MALLORY'S report is only one-eighth the length of that submitted to Congress by Mr. WELLES, and it would seem as though with his abundant leisure he might have made so brief a document historically accurate; but its very first paragraph contains an egregious blunder. Mr. MALLORY writes:

> "On the 1st of January some of our naval officers manned a steamer and two schooners, in which they sailed forth from the harbor of Galveston and captured the United States gunboat *Harriet Lane*, safely withdrawing her out of the reach of the other United States vessels then blockading that port."

POLLARD'S *History of the War*, or the files of the Richmond papers, would have told Mr. MALLORY better than that, if he had taken the trouble to consult them. The rebel "cotton-clads" which captured the *Harriet Lane* did not "sail forth from the harbor of Galveston." They came upon our vessels, which were protecting the national forces holding the city, in the bay itself, and there they accomplished the capture. The exploit was a bold one, and was as creditable to the rebels who conceived and executed it, as the disaster was disgraceful to our arms; but if Mr. MALLORY wishes his reports to be material for history, he must be more accurate in the statement of facts. Wake up, wake up, Mr. MALLORY!

THE GOVERNOR AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS

THE ORDER FOR THEIR REMOVAL

THEY REFUSE TO SUBMIT TO IT.

The announcement, on Friday morning, of the attempted removal of the Police Commissioners, by Gov. SEYMOUR, was a sensation for New-Year's, and took the public by surprise, for it was generally believed that he had abandoned further action in relation thereto, the charges against the Commissioners never having been tried. Speculations as to "what next?" were rife, but they are all settled by the action of the Commissioners, under advice of counsel, as detailed below:

The *supersedeas* was served on Commissioner ACTON at Police Headquarters on Friday afternoon. The one addressed to Mr. BERGEN was not served until Friday morning. The following is a copy of the document:

THE SUPERSEDEAS.

The People of the State of New-York, by the grace of God, free and independent,
To Thomas C. Acton:

Whereas, you were appointed a Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police of the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York; and whereas, charges of official misconduct have heretofore been made before me on the oath of HENRY K. BLAUVELT against you, and copies of such charges were duly served upon you personally, and an opportunity was given to you to be heard in your defence, to which charges an answer was made by you; and whereas, by such answer facts fully establishing a material portion of such alleged official misconduct were admitted, whereby such charges were sustained, and you have entirely failed to make any defence thereto.

Now know you that we have superseded and discharged, and by these presents do supersede and discharge you, the said THOMAS C. ACTON, of and from the said office, and do hereby command and direct you to cease and forbear further acting in or executing said office.

In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent and the great seal of our said State to be hereunto affixed. Witness, HORATIO SEYMOUR, Governor of our said State, at our City of Albany, the 31st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

[L. S.] Attested by HORATIO SEYMOUR.
HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.

Consultation was had with JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., as counsel, when it was decided that the proceedings taken for the removal were illegal, and the following letter was at once drawn up, and was forwarded by special messenger, to the Governor:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1864.

His Excellency Horatio Seymour, Governor, &c.:

SIR: We are advised by our counsel that you have no authority to remove us from office without an investigation of the charges against us, as required by the Revised Statutes.

We will therefore continue to act as Commissioners of Police until your power and our rights shall have been judicially settled.

In your communication of the 3d day of June, 1863, presenting the charges against us, you said, when "your answers are received, I will make the proper order for an inquiry into the truth of the charges made."

You will not be surprised that we expect a fulfillment of the promise thus made, and insist upon a trial. Our course is adopted for the sake of the public, because it is important, in our opinion, that the people should know whether the law authorizes the removal of the Police Commissioners without a fair opportunity to be heard. If so, they may deem it necessary, by legislation, to introduce a better rule, so that the Police Department may not be subject to the absolute control of the Executive.

Yours respectfully,
THOS. C. ACTON.
JOHN G. BERGEN.

About 11 A. M. yesterday, Messrs. BOSWORTH, MCMURRAY and LEWIS, the newly-named Commissioners, made an official call at Police Headquarters, and were ushered into the room of Messrs. ACTON and BERGEN. The meeting was very courteous. The former exhibited the official documents of the appointments, and Mr. BERGEN was served with a copy of the *supersedeas*. Some desultory conversation ensued, when Mr. ACTON remarked that it was as well to proceed to business, and stated to the gentlemen the course of action resolved upon, and the substance of the letter of himself and Mr. BERGEN to the Governor.

Judge BOSWORTH asked if both of them (the Commissioners) declined to recognize the order for removal, and was responded to affirmatively.

Further desultory conversation ensued, all of a pleasant character, and the three visitors left. What action they will take will be known by to-morrow.

THE ALLEGED GROUND OF THE REMOVAL.

A telegram from Albany, published in Friday's papers, gave what purported to be an extract from the annual report of the Police Commissioners as the alleged ground of their removal. The following is the actual language employed in the report. A comparison with the telegram will show how it is garbled:

> THE RIOTS.—On the morning of the 13th of July last, the peace and order of the City of New-York were broken by a formidable mob, which entered upon a career of robbery, arson and murder that was not completely checked until the A. M. of the 17th. The violent proceedings had a political origin, motive and direction, and received sympathy and encouragement from newspapers and partisans of influence and intelligence. The military were absent fighting the battles of the Union in Pennsylvania and Maryland. The Board of Police had long been threatened with summary removal, which was expected to occur immediately. Members of the force desired the removal, and there were not lacking instances of insubordination, the fruit of the expected change. A large portion of the force were of the same nationality, political and religious faith of the riotous mob. Under these new and extraordinary circumstances there was apprehension that the force might fail in united action or be embarrassed by sympathy with the rioters and be overpowered and beaten.
>
> The Board are most happy to report that the apprehension proved to be groundless. The force acted as a unit, and with an energy, courage, and devotion rarely exhibited. *The keenest observation failed to discover that either political, religious, or national feeling had any influence adverse to the efficient action of the force. The courage that arises from the aggregation of numbers, the steadiness and celerity of movement which result from organization and drill, and the fidelity and pride of corps which result from discipline, were exhibited in a degree most gratifying to the Board and honorable to the force.*

BLOCKADE RUNNING.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS

CUSTOM-HOUSE ATTACHES IMPLICATED.

A series of preposterous indignation articles in the *Bahama Herald* of Dec. 12 and 16, published at Nassau, call loudly for war on the part of Britain against this country, on account of a seizure in November last by New-York Custom House Officers, of sundry papers in possession of one GEORGE G. WOLF, a passenger by the British steamer *Corsica*. This WOLF is one of several who have been concerned in the purchase of goods here for shipment to Nassau, thence to be transferred to blockade runners for Southern ports.

The recent receipt by the Collector at this port of three letters from a Union man in Nassau, will throw some light upon the question.

That of Nov. 21, 1863, runs thus: "In four successive steamers, viz.: one, the *Corsica*, goods have been shipped to my address. I herewith give you notice that I never knew anything about the shipment of these goods, but that my name has been used, or better to say, abused. The parties who receive them are known here under the name of AARON WOLF & Co. The partners of this firm in New-York are ABRAHAM HOFFMING and LOUIS BENJAMIN, shippers, No. 27 William-street, Room No. 10. A certificate was obtained from Mr. THOMSON, the American Consul here, to the amount of £228, for goods said to be imported by me, on the plea that I appointed Mr GEORGE WOLF as my agent, and that I was absent from town. I must state that the whole statement of Mr. WOLF was a falsehood. Nassau is blamed a great deal, and certainly with right. How is it that those WOLFS take here their orders from the Government agents of the Confederacy, send them to New York, and receive the goods by the return steamer! Mr. WOLF says every shipment stands him in £500 as bribery for New-York Custom-house officers. Is this really to be believed? Among the goods imported under my name have been 1,200 Colt's revolvers, 2,000 badges, made of velvet, for Confederate officers, with a small golden palmetto, 13,000 pairs army shoes and 1,200 blankets. Are these contraband of war or not? The New-York Custom-house is only laughed at here, and it is certainly painful for everybody whose sympathies are with the North, to see how cargo after cargo arrives to supply the rebels.

ADAM WOLF, of the same firm, has been appointed Contractor for Bermuda, and left in a large schooner with goods for this port from New-York via Bermuda.

GEORGE WOLF leaves here with the *Corsica*, and certainly with large orders to be filled. New-York seems to be the best place to supply the South.

In the schooner *Wild Pigeon*, a man named J. R. CRONK, left here for New-York. He brought also a large quantity of goods in the *Indus*, sold every particle to the South, and has now gone to New-York again to fill large orders. I hope this may reach you before the *Wild Pigeon* arrives, that you may take care of CRONK. I also find that he has been employed in the printing of United States greenbacks, and that he has made arrangements here to set up a little factory in Nassau for the purpose. He went to obtain the necessary paper. There is also a Mr. ——— here, who imports largely for the Confederate agents. He works together with **** ***** ****. They are all great importers for Dixie.

AARON WOLF has lately taken in partnership a Mr. MORRIS, an English Jew. Probably goods will be shipped in their joint names. I wrote to you also by the *Wild Pigeon*."

Publication is not given to the names above omitted, for special reasons. The letter mentioned as having been sent to the Collector by the *Wild Pigeon* did not reach him. It was probably read by ENNAS, the owner of that vessel, and withheld. The man CRONK, spoken of, has eluded our officials, and returned.

In a letter of Nov. 23, the same writer states that AARON WOLF & Co. had received additional goods in his name, by the last steamer, and also in of one LEVI, a brother-in-law of GEORGE WOLF. These goods, he avers, were immediately shipped by the blockade-runner *Hansa*.

In reference to the GEORGE G. WOLF spoken of in the Bahama *Herald*, the writer in, a letter of Dec. 28, congratulates Collector BARNEY on having "pinned the right man." He adds, that merchants in Nassau, finding that the mail by the *Corsica* is usually seized, send their most important letters under envelopes to the steamer's consignees. These are taken charge of by the Captain or Purser, and delivered at Mr. CUNARD'S office. The Purser is said to have made much money by his deliveries. Twenty-three letters, carried away by WOLF, were handed to him by the latter for delivery.

The writer further asserts that in the last steamer 36 or 37 cases of goods had been shipped to Nassau, by Mr. JAMES DE LONG, and handed over immediately after their arrival to JOHN B. LAFITTE, to S. C. BUDD, Agent of the steamer *Antonica*, and several others.

A. WOLF & Co. formerly did a business in this City, mingled of second-hand clothes, furnishing goods and steel pens. They went to Nassau soon after the war broke out, and have been verry successful in blockade running. In November last, the passengers by the *Corsica* were searched. Upon the person of WOLF was found a list of the cargo of the *Margaret and Jessie*, a blockade runner, captured by the steamer *Fulton*, and brought to the Brooklyn Navy-yard for discharge. On examination, the identity of the goods with those upon the invoice carried by WOLF, was proved.

On the 12th October last, the brig *A. V. Goodhue* cleared from here for Bermuda, with an assorted cargo shipped almost entirely by A. HOFFMUNG. On the Custom-house files, there is a bond for $28,000 for goods shipped there, executed by A. HOFFMUNG, LOUIS BENJAMIN, and WM. A. SMALLEY.

By comparing marks and numbers, it appears that this cargo was the same that had been captured in the *Margaret and Jessie*, and had been transferred at Nassau. Mr. WOLF stated that his agents had paid $10,000 to procure a clearance for the goods from here. These various shipments had averaged him £500 each in bribery. Those by the *A. N. Goodhue* had been shipped to Mr. WALKER, agent of the Confederate States in Bermuda, by his order, given to WOLF and transmitted to HOFFMUNG.

At the time specified Mr. SMALLEY was a debenture clerk in the Custom-house. The bond is filled up in the hand of Mr. H. B. STANTON, and has his initials. SMALLEY is said to be the proprietor of a policy-shop in Houston-street, near the Bowery. It is now to be found what persons in the Custom-house were implicated in SMALLEY'S transaction.

The father of LOUIS BENJAMIN, the partner of HOFFMUNG, is a messenger in the Collector's office.

WOLF, some three weeks ago, had the coolness to give Collector BARNEY notice, that as an Englishman, he would clear a vessel for Nassau without giving bonds, having been assured by the English Legation at Washington that it would not be necessary.

The Custom-house authorities are now well advised of the mode of this contraband trade, and of the parties engaged in it, and trust soon to break it up.

The schooners *Indus*, *Wild Pigeon* and others, employed in running to Nassau with goods for blockade runners, are ostensibly owned by JOSEPH ENNAS, in this City, who, together with HOFFMUNG, BENJAMIN and one J. C. RAMMING, were sent to Fort Lafayette last Thursday. SMALLEY lies sick at his house under guard.

Obituary.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 2.

EBENEZER C. AIKEN, a prominent produce merchant of this city, died suddenly this morning.

THE EAST TENNESSEE CAMPAIGN.

What Was Done by the Twenty-third Army Corps.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of yesterday, I read with much interest an article from the Cincinnati *Commercial*, on "Gen. Burnside's Work in East Tennessee," which well states the results of Gen. Burnside's military management, and gives deserved praise to the Army of the Ohio. The writer of that article is, however, in error in stating that the Ninth army corps *"took part in the movement into East Tennessee, which was made with such promptness as to surprise both friends and foes."* The operations of the "glorious Ninth" corps have been indeed brilliant, and it has made for itself an immortal history, commencing with Newbern and Roanoke, and ending with the part it took in the heroic defence of Knoxville.

To the troops of the Twenty-third army corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Geo. L. Hartsuff, belongs the sole honor of the occupation of East Tennessee. As the history of this corps seems not well known in the North, will you allow me to sketch it briefly.

All the troops in Kentucky not belonging to the Ninth Corps were, in May last, by direction of the President, organized into the Twenty-third corps, and Maj.-Gen. Hartsuff—who won his promotion at Antietam—assigned to the command. The General established his headquarters at Lexington, and proceeded at once to organize the corps and put it in condition for active service. The corps was scattered over a large portion of Kentucky, from the Ohio to the Cumberland; and the first duty of the General-Commanding was to make a careful inspection of the corps, after which the organization was completed by the establishment of three divisions of infantry and one of cavalry and mounted infantry. The Ninth corps was at this time in Kentucky and the two corps, under Gen. Burnside, were on the eve of a movement into East Tennessee, when the Ninth corps was ordered to Vicksburgh, and to the Twenty-third corps alone was left the defence of Kentucky. The bold John Morgan was not long in seizing so glorious a chance and he soon commenced his last grand raid; but the Twenty-third corps was ready for service, thanks to the untiring energy and skill of the General-Commanding. The mounted force of the corps was speedily in the saddle and on the chase. I need not repeat here how well "they rode onward," nor how gallantly under the brave Shackleford they at last rode the "bold raider" down; how heroic was the defence of Lebanon, by Col. Hansen and the Twentieth Kentucky; how, beyond all praise, was the bravest of all brave deeds done in those days, when on the morning of the 4th of July, Col. Moore with three hundred Michigan men stood steady and stern against the desperate charges of a brigade of Morgan's men, at Green River Bridge, until the rebels gave up the contest as hopeless against the gallant Colonel who in reply to a demand for surrender from Morgan, replied, "Such a demand could not be considered for a moment on the 4th of July." All this is well known; let it be recorded as the opening chapter in the history of the Twenty-third corps.

Again, when subsequently the rebel Scott crossed the border to learn something of the long-lost John, did a handful of men, under the lamented Saunders, rout and send Scott home in confusion and dismay, with the information that John was in jail.

After three weeks of hard riding, the mounted force of the corps had hardly returned when Gen. Burnside gave the order for the advance into East Tennessee. With remarkable rapidity of movement, the corps was concentrated at Glasgow, Lebanon, and Camp Nelson, and the advance commenced. One division of infantry, under Gen. Boyle, was left in Kentucky. Gen. Burnside and Staff were in the advance with the cavalry division under Brig.-Gen. Carter; Gen. White's division of infantry moved from Lebanon, Gen. Hascall from Camp Nelson. Thus in three columns, the corps advanced. The plans of Gens. Burnside and Hartsuff were admirably and skillfully conceived. The ordinary routes by Cumberland or Big Creek Gaps were avoided; only a small force of an independent brigade, under Col. De Courcy, advancing toward Cumberland Gap, to deceive the enemy. Over rough roads, through rivers and streams, over mountains and hills, where often the wagons and artillery were dragged by the men at the rate of twenty miles a day, the troops marched with remarkable steadiness and with willing and cheerful spirits, such as I have never seen surpassed in an experience of two years and more in the army. At Montgomery, Tenn., the divisions of the corps formed a junction; the mountain barrier had been passed. Buckner was completely deceived, surprised and confused; rapidly retreated, leaving in his haste 2,000 men at Cumberland Gap. And on the 1st of September, Col. Foster, with the advance of the cavalry division, entered Knoxville, amid the enthusiastic demonstrations of the citizens, and "*East Tennessee was occupied*;" and for this bloodless victory I claim honor and praise for the troops of the Twenty-third army corps, to whom only the victory belongs, as does the subsequent capture of the force at Cumberland Gap, where the cavalry, under Gen. Shackleford, and a brigade of infantry under Col. Gilbert, compelled the surrender on the demand of Gen. Burnside.

The Ninth army corps reached Knoxville during the latter part of September, and fought side by side with the Twenty-third in the gallant defence of the city. In this siege I shall claim no special praise for the Twenty-third corps. Equal honor belongs to both commands. To the brigade of Col. Chapin, of Gen. White's division, that covered the retreat to Knoxville, and for hours held Longstreet in check, heroically holding the hill where that noblest of gentlemen and bravest of soldiers, the glorious Saunders fell, Gen. Burnside himself has given his especial praise; while to Gen. Ferrero and Capt. Benjamin, of the Regular artillery, (who, when the enemy had reached the ditch, and his guns were of no use, coolly cut the fuses of his shells, lit them with his cigar, and tossed them into the ditch.)

Of the Ninth corps belongs immortal honor for their defence of Fort Saunders, for then and there the city was saved.

I claim, therefore, Mr. Editor, a place in the history of the war for the Twenty-third corps and its brave and able commander, Gen. Hartsuff. I see it reported that Gen. Hartsuff has been relieved of command of the corps, being, on account of his wounds, incapable for active service. This is not the case, however, and the General, whose disability is but temporary, will, I believe, soon be able to take the field. It is certain that the President has not yet relieved him of the command of the Twenty-third corps, which was organized and made so efficient by his military genius. M.

New-York, Monday, Dec. 28, 1863.

Navy Steam Engineering.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is assumed and asserted by those who give character to the steam machinery of the navy, that engines which use their steam expansively require at least as much fuel for the performance of a given amount of work as those which use their steam with very little or no expansion; and in support of their theory or belief, it is asserted that "condensation of steam results from expansion *per se*." (*Vide* "Engineering Precedents.") This is somewhat in advance of Joule and Tyndall, for they only assert that heat is transmuted when *work* is done, and the latter takes some pains to prove that when *no work* is done, no transmutation or loss takes place. (*Vide* "Heat Considered as a Mode of Motion," Lecture III.)

But let that pass; we will not transcend Joule while we reason from navy premises, thus:

Postulate: If a steam-engine *does work*, an amount of heat is abstracted from the steam, equivalent to the work done, and a corresponding amount of steam is condensed in the cylinder.

Hence, the steam condensed in the cylinder is the measure of the work done, and the uncondensed steam which escapes from the cylinder, is wastage.

Postulate: The greater the expansion of steam, while doing work, the greater will be the proportion of the same condensed.

Hence, the greater the expansion, the greater will be the amount of steam condensed and work performed by a given amount of steam, the initial pressure being the same in all cases, and when the expansion is greatest the wastage will be least.

And we are led by the above to conclude that if steam be expanded, while doing work, until its heat is all transmuted, there will be no wastage by escapement, and that the greatest practical economy in the use of steam will be the result of the highest practicable grade of expansion.

But this does not prove the truth of the naval theory nor the excellence of the naval practice, nor tend in that direction. * * *

Nurses in the Army.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention was arrested by an editorial in your issue of Sunday, the 13th inst., concerning "Nurses in the Army." I was particularly struck with the clearness and justness of the whole article. I wish it might be read in every household in the land, and especially by our representatives, whose duty it is to protect the people, and lessen, as far as possible, all reasonable causes for complaint, and, more especially, to use all necessary means to relieve the sufferings of our noble and patriotic soldiers in the battle columns of our army.

Are they not the surrendered treasures of almost every Northern household? Are they not men whose lives are, if possible, more precious than before to the hearts of those who love them, and whose prayers ascend continually that they may be held in the hand of Him whose great cause they have gone forth to maintain and establish, even, if need be, to the giving up of life?

The great one body—the army—seems to lose all thought of the atoms of which it is composed. The man is but the thousandth part of a regiment, and totally swallowed up in the great army of the Union; but yet, in his own individuality, he is the loving and loved of the circle at home. Men seem almost to forget this in the great congregation of armed men, but whether it be so with us or not can be decided by the efforts we make to reach and save individual life.

Service in the army, from its commencement, in every variety, from the general hospital to the lengthened campaign and the great battle-fields, has given an education in the needs of our soldiers, and their sufferings and death, that must almost all remain in the hearts of those who witnessed them, for they cannot be uttered.

You speak of the defects of the ambulance and nurse system, or rather the utter lack of system or organization necessary to success.

None can realize how sadly, terribly true are these remarks but they who have seen the workings of *disorganization* on the field, especially the female assistance and care.

You speak of an association of ladies last Summer, dating from Washington, having in view the systematizing of this branch of field relief, but do not know whether anything has been accomplished, or whether they are now at work.

We are, most earnestly.

You say "if there are difficulties in the way of their success, they should at once be removed."

Almost appalling difficulties have been met and overcome, advantages sought and obtained. We (nurses in the field) are now permitted to go and remain wherever surgeons desire our assistance, and that is everywhere where are sufferings in the army.

Permit me here to correct one error in statement. Nurses do not desire pay outside of general hospitals, nor are they entitled to rations, but they sometimes receive their food while at work, but frequently are obliged to support themselves. These we propose to support and pay, so that we may secure permanent service and the wealth of experience where it is so much needed.

The Secretary of War is desirous of doing, and has now done all that he, as a Government officer, can do, until legislation shall extend his powers, or create powers elsewhere to regulate and control the whole matter.

The only difficulty now remaining is the comparatively small means necessary to carry on our work.

Our "Circular" (The Ladies' National Army Relief Association) will be given to the public in a few days, and we earnestly hope such responses will be given as will place us at once in the field with the thousand-fold advantages of organization, experience, responsibility and skill, as against the losses and embarrassments attending the lack of all these.

Commanding and medical officers of every grade are ready to welcome our members to the field, for we propose to relieve them of the serious embarrassments of caring for us in emergencies, by taking under our care all nurses when the army moves.

The law gives no protection for female nurses in this department.

We will look after the sick who are left behind, and hold all nurses so near, that they can at once be at the post of duty when needed.

All the duties or necessities in this our chosen field of labor, cannot be hinted at in this article, nor the earnest calls that bid us enter, nor the blessings, nor the expressions of gratitude, nor the tears of thankfulness that have traced the tanned and bearded cheeks of brave men, that have followed the crippled and imperfect services of volunteer labor.

Our "Circular" will tell some of these.

We do not now despair after fourteen months untiring effort and determination to bear down the difficulties that prevented a proper answer to the calls of a hundred thousand suffering men, who need our experience and care.

By the help of the people we will in a few days become a band of "recruiting officers" that will give back to the ranks a drilled man, and instead of making another home lonely, we will save homes and hearts from sorrow and mourning.

Will the people send us to recruit in this pleasant manner?

Our commissions will cost only our support while on duty.

Severe trials of health await the new soldiers about to be sent out. Time is of golden value in providing experienced care.

Shall we be supported?—the last difficulty now before us. SARAH P. EDSON.

President Ladies' National Army Relief Association.

The Importance of Maintaining and Strengthening the State National Guard.

Brooklyn, Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Everybody recognizes the value of the National Guard of the State of New-York, (the organized militia of the State,) and everybody feels the necessity of maintaining the organization; but few realize the danger which now threatens it. No inducement can be held out to our young men to join the National Guard, or to continue in it, while each member, including officers as well as privates, is liable to be drafted into the national forces as a private. Every individual who joins the militia remains liable as before to draft in the national forces, and he subjects himself to an additional liability to be called out with his militia regiment for short service, to meet an emergency to protect the Capital at Washington or at Harrisburgh or elsewhere.

From this statement, it will readily be seen that unless some relief can be obtained from Congress, some amendment to the Enrollment Act by which the members of the organized militia shall be exempt from draft in the first class or some other privilege to compensate them for the extra service in the militia, our National Guard must be disbanded. The Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, seeing this approaching disaster last Fall, voted money to pay the exemption of such of the members of the militia as were drafted. But this relief being temporary and uncertain, and confined only to cities, will not save the organization. Something more than this must be done, or "we perish." Now, while we recognize to the fullest extent the authority of the General Government to call directly upon every citizen for military service, it seems to me that a plan might be arranged by Congress, by which the State militia organizations might be saved, without detriment to the national forces.

The plan that I would suggest is that Congress should so amend the act for enrolling the national forces that a limited number of State militia—say 50,000 in this State, and the like number in other States in proportion to their population—should be exempt from draft in the first class, *on condition* that they were fully uniformed, armed and equipped at the expense of the State, and organized, drilled and disciplined, ready when called upon by the General Government for short service in an emergency or otherwise. The effect of such an arrangement would be to organize and equip promptly a reserve force of organized militia of say 250,000 men in the Northern States, which would be ready for any short service, and the number in any one State would not be large enough to interfere seriously with the draft, nor would it be of such dimensions as to endanger a collision between the State and national forces. Feeling an earnest solicitude in this matter, I submitted my views as above expressed to the late Adjutant-General Hillhouse, in whose ability and judgment in this matter I have great confidence, and herewith I send you a copy of his reply to my communication: "I think your plan of having the Government release a certain portion of the militia from a draft to fill up the national army, on condition of its being kept fully organized and ready for service, a good one. It would still leave it to the authorities at Washington to call out the whole force by organizations and for nine months' service as often as the necessities of the public service might require."

Under the stimulus of such an arrangement, the number of the organized regiments of militia could at once be increased to any desired extent, and they would meet a want often felt during the progress of the war—an organized force for sudden exigencies and for short periods of service.

I deem this consideration a sufficient answer to the objection that such an arrangement would cause a conscription to fall unequally upon the population. It would not release a single citizen from military service. It would only be the recognition of a principle without which there never can be an effective militia—*the privilege of being called into service by organizations, and exemption from a draft into the national forces by individuals*, with the necessity it involves of ignoring all distinctions of rank in the militia service, and subjecting commissioned officers to the humiliation of serving in the ranks.

I am not prepared at this moment to anticipate and meet all the objections that may be urged against the plan, but I am inclined to think they are not insurmountable, and am glad that you have turned your mind to the subject. *How to keep up a really effective militia, without impairing the rights of the Government over the individual citizen, in respect to the national army* is a question of great moment, and whoever shall solve it, will render the nation a most important service. Yours, respectfully,

J. C. SMITH.

New York to Washington—Miseries of the Railroad.

WILLARD'S HOTEL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Washington City, D. C., Wednesday, Dec. 30.

On Saturday night I took the cars at New-York for this place, but being an invalid I purchased a ticket to Philadelphia, intending to lie over at that place until Monday morning. I left New York in the half-past seven o'clock train, and near eleven o'clock at night, with many other passengers, was put out, or rather left in the mud and rain about three miles from the Continental Hotel, suburbs of Philadelphia. The weather was exceedingly stormy, and to the question of the discomfited passengers, the reply was made that "there were no cars or hacks at that hour to take them to hotels." After considerable delay the passengers wended their way through mud and rain to the "Black Horse Tavern," as by a fortunate accident, and a large payment of money found conveyance to a hotel. The next day (Monday) I started for the eleven o'clock train for Washington, but when I reached the station was informed that a bridge was down, and that I would, with the other passengers, ladies included, have to walk about a *half mile* across an old field, the rain pouring down in torrents, and the mud over ankle deep. Went back again, with many others, to the hotel, and by hiring a carriage with a friend at a cost of ten dollars, got around the old field, and reached the cars in time to proceed to Washington. On arriving at this place, a friend, who started to "go through to Washington" on the Sunday night train, informed me that he waded through the half mile of mud, got thoroughly drenched, and in due course of time reached Baltimore, though three hours behind time. As is the custom, the cars were detached from the engine, and all but the last one, containing my friend, started off, drawn by horses. The rear car of the train, however, (overcrowded with passengers, was left on the track in the street, and remained there with the passsengers two or three hours, the passengers, many of them, standing or lying on the floor of the car. The rain all the while was pouring down in torrents. After this long delay a team was hitched to the car, and it was dragged up to the Washington depot. On inquiring at the ticket office the cause why the car was abandoned, the reply was that "*there were not enough horses provided to drag all the cars across the city in time to connect with the train.*" No apology was made for this outrage on a car-load of passengers; in fact, it was considered, locally, a good joke. How soon will Congress cause to be built a direct tram between New-York and Washington? I understand that already the Western Members of Congress have been presented with free passages over the New-Jersey monopoly road. The system of bribery has already commenced. Comment is useless.

A SUFFERER.

An Incident Worthy of Record.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As lately you have been engaged in a kind of controversy for false representations of your views about Catholicism, you may be glad to get the following item of news:

Five years ago, a young Irishman in my employ, yielding to a sudden temptation, robbed me of a bag containing $2,000 in gold, on the very day of my departure for Europe. I had such a confidence in his character, that I did not even suspect him till my return, when he suddenly disappeared, and soon I acquired the proof of his guilt, knew he had gone to California, but gave up mourning for the lost money.

A few days ago, I received a letter from the Rev. Wm. Quin, pastor of the Catholic church in Barclay-street, appointing an hour to call on him. I did so, and received $1,400: sent by an unknown robber through another person to the reverend priest, who, of course, was in duty bound, to reveal nothing, not even whence the letter came.

A few lines for me accompanied the amount. Evidently, the conscience of the robber had tormented him. Finally, he had confessed himself, and through a priest corresponded with New-York.

The fact speaks in favor of the influence exercised by the Catholic clergy, and I am desirous to have it known, just because I am myself a Protestant.

Yours respectfully, E.

New-York, Thursday, Dec. 24, 1863.

Railroad Mismanagement.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The conduct of the managers of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company is deserving the execration of the traveling community. On Wednesday night last one span of the bridge at Gray's Ferry, near Philadelphia, was burned, since which time the entire travel between New-York and Baltimore and Washington has been obliged to *wallow* through the mud and rain for the distance of nearly half a mile in getting from one train to another, two omnibuses only being provided by that *enterprising corporation* for the conveyance of ladies and children. It was my misfortune, in company with more than 1,000 others, to be a passenger over the route on Sunday night last, and to attempt to describe our grievances and sufferings would occupy too much of your valuable space. Cars, some of which had neither fires nor lights, were provided for only about one-half of the passengers, the balance having been obliged to stand in the passages and on the platforms. On my trip to New-York, on the train which left Washington at 7:30 A. M. on Thursday, four cars, filled with passengers, were left standing on the track near Philadelphia, from 2 till 5 o'clock, (three hours,) for no other apparent cause than the saving of running a second locomotive through to Jersey City. How much longer are we to be obliged to submit to the impositions of these outrageous monopolies, and can nothing be done to relieve us from them? The influence of at least two members of the House, and one of the Senate, were gained by this trip to a Post-road between New-York and Washington. J. G. F.

LAW REPORTS.

Superior Court of Connecticut.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

AT BRIDGEPORT, BEFORE JUDGE M'CURDY AND A JURY.

Wm. B. Putnam et al. vs. Mary Fitch Winslow.—This trial involves the validity of the will of the late Richard H. Winslow, long of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co., and wellknown in this City among the mercantile community.

Mr. Winslow married in 1829 Miss Robertson, by whom he had three daughters.

His wife brought a suit for divorce from the marriage bond for adultery committed by him in Paris in 1852, and obtained a decree in April, 1853, in her favor, no defence being interposed by him.

He then removed to Connecticut, and married a Miss Fitch, in direct violation of the law of the State of New-York, which forbade his marrying again during the life of his first wife. A farm at Westport was purchased by him, where he lived with Miss Fitch until his death, which took place in February, 1861.

Previous to his death, and after residing for some time at Westport, he made a will, (first destroying one made some time previous,) by which the whole of his estate, amounting to a million and a half of dollars, with the exception of a trivial legacy to his three daughters, was devised and bequeathed to Miss Fitch; no children resulting from his connection with the latter lady.

This will was admitted to probate by Judge [illegible], who, according to his statement on the trial, was a "superfluous" witness to it, and acted as such witness at the request of the lawyer who drew it, the late Mr. John Cleaveland. The daughters of Mr. Winslow now seek in this proceeding to set aside the will, as made by their father when in a state of imbecility, and also as having been obtained from him by undue influence, their relations with him during his lifetime having always been of an affectionate and kindly character, and his expressed intentions having always been the reverse of the provisions of the will.

The cause will probably be two weeks on trial, and is exciting the utmost interest in Bridgeport, the court-room being crowded with attentive spectators, many of whom are ladies. Mr. Carter, of Hartford, opened the case for the contestants (the young ladies) on Wednesday last, in a clear and impressive address. The Court adjourned to meet again on Tuesday next, when the trial will proceed. The leading counsel of the Connecticut bar are retained on one side or the other, and there will, no doubt, be much legal acumen as well as forensic ability displayed in the course of the trial.

For the contestants, Messrs. Chapman, of Hartford; Carter, of Norwalk; Wilson, of Westport; Beardsley, of Bridgeport; and William Curtis Noyes, Corbett and Gerry, of New-York. For the respondent, Messrs. Hawley, of Stamford; Perkins, of Hartford; Seymour, of Litchfield; Waite, of Norwich; Loomis, of Bridgeport, and L. B. Chapman, of New-York.

PRIZES.

Statement of the Business in this Port.

The following is a statement of the prize business in this port:

Number of libels in prize filed in the United States District Court, New-York, since commencement of war, May, 1861	167
Decrees of restitution rendered in 10 suits	—
Number released without trial	2
Decrees of condemnation rendered	154
Cases pending libel Dec. 30	—
Number of cases appealed to United States Circuit Court	42
Number of cases affirmed in the United States Circuit Court, 3 of which were reversed	42
Number of cases dismissed in United States Circuit Court	1
Number of cases reversed in United States Circuit Court	5
Number of cases further proof ordered	2
Number of cases pending undetermined	9
Number of cases appealed from the United States Circuit Court to United States Supreme Court	3
Number of cases under advisement as to appeal to Supreme Court	1
Total	4
Number of cases determined in Supreme Court	2
Number of cases pending for decision	1
Number of cases to be appealed but not sent up to Supreme Court	1
Number of cases from United States District Court to United States Supreme Court, under act March 3, 1863	8
Gross amount of proceeds of sales of prize property	$3,470,931 07
From which is to be deducted the amount directed to be restored in one case by the United States Circuit Court	19,788 33

The appraisals of the property as yet unsold are enough to make the total gross proceeds of prize property condemned in this port amount to about $5,000,000.

Prize—No Appearance for a Year and a Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. the Steamer Wilson.

The United States vs. the Schooner G. H. Smoot.—In these cases, libels were filed to forfeit the vessels as prizes. Process was issued and returned, served by publication, the vessels having been taken for the use of the Government. No one appeared, and the default of all persons was issued. No proof whatever was offered to the Court, and a year and a day having expired since the defaults, and no one having appeared to defend, the Court now issued final decrees of condemnation against the vessels.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Clerke.

In the matter of the application of Amelia A. Husted for the custody of Adelaide M. Husted, an infant. Motion granted staying all proceedings on the part of petitioner pending the appeal taken from the order at Special Term committing the respondent and fining him $100 for contempt.

Arrest at Castle Garden.—A man giving his name as Nevin, was arrested late Friday night by Officer Teverez at Castle Garden, while in the act of attempting to scale the fence at the Government docks. Nevin fought desperately before he was secured. The individual in custody was probably, at the time of his arrest, trying to secrete himself to operate upon the emigrants in an enlistment "point of view," when morning came.

When the Stars of a Tropical Sky Sparkle over the lovely Valley of the Cordilleras, the snow-white Cereus Grandiflower perfumes the air of night. Its voluptuous aroma is purified and rendered more indestructible in PHALON & SONS' extract of the NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff.—A family medicine for noises in the head, headache, discharges from or dryness of the ear, weeping eye, bronchial sore throat and acute or chronic catarrh. You always find relief *by the use of this remedy.*

☞ Sold in boxes, 25 cents each, by ALL DRUGGISTS.

The European Aristocracy must now depend upon America for the choicest perfume in the known world. The Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus gives out the immediate breath of the growing flower as it perfumes the midnight air of the tropics. Lubin and Jean Marie Farina are eclipsed. PHALON & SON.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Dyspepsia Tablets.—For Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, and sold by druggists generally. 50 cents per box. Depot No. 207 Centre-st., second floor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Winter Hats and Caps at White's. Also a large STOCK of FURS for LADIES, at PRICES to SUIT his NUMEROUS CUSTOMERS. No. 216 Broadway.

The "Holiday Hat" Introduced by Burke, (successor to Watkins,) for style and finish, cannot be surpassed. No. 210 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

Up-Town Depot for the Supply of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machines, under the management of J. J. ELLIS, No. 939 BROADWAY, corner of 22d-st.

MARRIED.

Buel—Davis.—On Wednesday, Dec. 30, at Calvary Church, Burnt Hills, by the Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., assisted by Rev. J. H. Betts, Col. Clarence Buel, of Troy, and Laura Emott, daughter of the late Rev. Edward Davis, D. D., of the former place.

DIED.

Bull.—On Friday, Jan. 1, Thomas, eldest son of George W. Bull, aged 32 years.

The family and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 185 West 14th-st., on Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Brady.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock A. M., of scarlet fever, George Brady, eldest son of Anthony D. and Martha Brady, aged 6 years, 7 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 3, at 1½ P. M., from the residence of his parents, corner of Bedford and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn.

Elting.—On Friday, Jan. 1, Mrs. Catharine A., wife of the late John Elting, of Peoria, Ill., and daughter of the late Henry Lyle, of Dutchess County, N. Y.

The funeral services will be held at the Reformed Dutch Church, Upper Red Hook, on Monday, Jan. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Herrick.—At noon, on Saturday, Jan. 2, after a short illness, at his residence at Hunt's Point, Westchester County, Mr. Jacob B. Herrick, merchant, of this City.

Due notice will be given of the funeral services.

Harris.—On Friday, Jan. 1, Haven Everett, youngest son of Wm. A. and Harriet M. Harris, aged 3 years and 8 months.

Inches.—On Friday, Jan. 1, Alexander M. Inches, of St. John, N. B., in the 34th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of Mr. Robert Ruddick, No. 66 Fort Green-place, Brooklyn, this day, (Sunday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M.

Moran.—In Brooklyn, at No. 10 Dean-st., Miss Eliza Moran, on her 17th birthday, daughter of the late Michael and Catherine Moran.

Her remains will be taken to St. Paul's Church, corner of Court and Congress sts., on Monday morning, Jan. 4, at 10 o'clock, where a requiem Mass will be celebrated, after which her remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross. The friends of the family are requested to attend.

McCay.—On Friday, Jan. 1, at the residence of her nephew, F. M. Bixby, No. [illegible], Mrs. Sarah W. McCay, relict of the late W. W. McCay of Bath, Steuben County, N. Y., in the 64th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Bath for interment.

Napier.—On Friday, Jan. 1, Catharine B., relict of the late Andrew Napier, in the [illegible] year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from Grace Church, Jamaica, L. I.

Pepper.—In Harlem, on Friday, Jan. 1, Thankful Paine Pepper, widow of Calvin Pepper, Esq., late of Albany, in the 78th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Dr. Lord's Church, Harlem, this day, (Sunday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

Scribner.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, Jan. 2, Herbert Insley, youngest child of Charles and Emma Scribner, aged 16 months.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 12 East 38th-st., on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 2 P. M.

Tredway.—At Hart's Village, Dutchess County, on Thursday, Dec. 31, Catharine, relict of Alfred Tredway, M. D., aged 82 years.

Funeral on Sunday, at 1 o'clock.

Van Rensselaer.—In Poughkeepsie, on Thursday, Dec. 31, Catharine D. Van Rensselaer, widow of the late Henry R. Van Rensselaer.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 44 Cannon-st., Poughkeepsie, on Monday, Jan. 4, at 12½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Claverack for interment.

Van Tine.—On Saturday evening, Jan. 2, after a severe illness, James, youngest son of Thomas H. and Sarah E. Van Tine, aged 2 years, 5 months and 12 days.

For further notice see Monday's paper.

Wilder.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 2, A. H. Wilder, M. D., in the 63d year of his age.

☞ Boston and Worcester papers please copy.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 1—Jan. 1, 1864.
21, 26, 11, 67, 1, 36, 31, 65, 61, 13, 55, 56, 71, 30.
CLASS 2—Jan. 1, 1864.
53, 60, 25, 73, 51, 15, 16, 4, 14, 63, 29, 46, 56.
EXTRA CLASS 3—Jan. 2, 1864.
64, 43, 21, 47, 68, 32, 11, 57, 44, 1, 26, 12, 55.
CLASS 4—Jan. 2, 1864.
30, 7, 33, 41, 18, 26, 34, 61, 65, 67, 39, 57, 62.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
KENTUCKY, CLASS 670.—Jan. 2, 1864.
NOT RECEIVED.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

Is in urgent want of funds. Its operations for the relief of the army were never more extensive and effective than now. Its depots and agents are at every military centre, from Washington to the Rio Grande. The money value of the supplies it issued to the Army of the Potomac during and immediately after Gettysburgh, exceeded seventy thousand dollars. Its issues at Chattanooga were on a like scale. Thousands of men needing "Special Relief" are daily cared for in its "Homes." Its steamboats and wagon trains follow our soldiers everywhere. Its other and equally important departments of work, Sanitary Inspection, Hospital Inspection, Hospital Directory, Transportation of the sick and wounded, &c., are in full operation. The cost of all this life-saving work is not less than forty-five thousand dollars per month. Its funds are now much reduced, and immediate contributions are requested to sustain it.

The Fairs that have been got up with such admirable and unprecedented energy and success at Chicago, Cincinnati and Boston, though reported everywhere as "for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission," have not as yet contributed a dollar to its treasury. The large sums thus raised have been received by the branches of the Commission at those cities respectively.

These branches apply them most usefully, mainly to the purchase of material to be made up into clothing, bedding, &c., and for like purposes. They thus relieve the treasury of the Commission from the necessity of purchasing supplies belonging to certain classes. But they render no aid to any other department of its work.

Those who desire fuller information as to the organization, method and cost of the Commission are referred to a statement of its system and of the application of its funds just published, copies of which may be had on application at the office of the United States Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway, or at the bookstore of A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

It is submitted to all humane and patriotic men that the Commission has saved, and is daily saving lives the country cannot afford to lose; what it is doing to economise the life and health of our soldiers is worth to the country ten times the money the Commission has received, and is of direct practical importance to every one interested in diminishing the cost and the duration of the war.

Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, at No. 68 Wall-st., or No. 823 Broadway, New-York.

By order of the Standing Committee,
GEORGE T. STRONG,
Treasurer United States Sanitary Commission.
Dec. 28, 1863.

THE EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1863.
THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE
contains a carefully prepared Alphabetical Index—of thirteen columns—of the Leading Events of 1863, so far as relate to the United States. The first portion is a Chronicle of the War, the dates given being—as nearly as could be determined—those on which the events occurred. Details of most of these affairs may be found in the DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY TRIBUNES soon after the times named. The second part of our Index records several thousands of facts, with the dates of their publication in the DAILY TRIBUNE. We also append, after the War Chronicle, a list of steamships taken or destroyed by Union blockaders. All the matter is printed on one side of the sheet, so that it may be filed in scrap-books or otherwise, without the annoyance of what printers call "backing." Its value for present and future reference is self-apparent.

ALSO, THE GREAT FRENCH LETTER,
being the reply of the great French publicists, Gasparin, Laboulaye, Martin and Cochin, to the letter addressed to them last Spring by the Loyal National League of New-York. This letter, our readers will remember, was drafted by the Loyal Publication Society of this City, and adopted with enthusiasm by the League at the great mass-meeting on Union-square on the 11th of April, familiarly known as the Sumter meeting.

This noble letter is worthy of the source from which it springs. The great names which are signed to it are known throughout the world as the names of friends of civil liberty. Amid all the lukewarmness and hesitations of that liberal European opinion which America had the right to expect would not be found wanting in the hour of trial, these wise and good men have stood manfully by the right, and breasted the tide of prejudice and ill-will which, from the beginning of our civil struggle, has until quite recently set steadily against the noble cause of national unity and national liberty, in defence of which the North has been forced to take up arms.

Price three cents. If by mail, post paid, five cents. Subscription price, $8 per year.
Address
THE TRIBUNE,
New-York.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The undersigned, having been appointed a Committee for the collection of a fund for the relief of the suffering Schleswig-Holsteiners, appeal to the Germans of New-York to interest themselves in the noble cause represented by them.

Our countrymen all over Germany are proving their sincere sympathy with the fate of the brave inhabitants of the German Duchies in the most emphatic manner, but the suffering, especially among the late employes of the Government, who have paid for their patriotism with the immediate loss of their income, is so great that every offering which the German heart may be prompted to give to the German cause will be needed, and such assistance is confidently expected also from the Germans of America.

Let us respond to this expectation, Germans of New-York, and by ample gifts assure our suffering countrymen in the distant Fatherland of our heartfelt sympathy with their struggle against oppression and wrong.

The undersigned will be happy to receive your contributions.

LEOPOLD BIERWIRTH, No. 43 Wall-st.
JOH'S LIENAU, No. 2 Jones-lane.
G. W. LOTZ, No. 161 Pearl-st.
GEORGE MOSLE, No. 52 Exchange-place.
GUSTAV SCHWAB, No. 68 Broad-st.

New-York, Dec. 30, 1863.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,

OFFICE, No. 240 BROADWAY.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down.....$300
STATE BOUNTY.....$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits...302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers.....100—$477
Total.....$777

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

ENGLISH BOOKS! ENGLISH BOOKS!
NOW OPENING, a superb stock of
ENGLISH BOOKS,
new and second-hand, including a large selection of H. G. Bohn's best books, illustrated and illuminated, and a magnificent assortment of Children's Books and Gift Books, selected in England by the undersigned and for sale cheap at M. NUNAN'S, No. 84 Nassau-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES—TWO, THREE, FIVE, and EIGHT DOLLARS a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, One door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTONS—NEW STYLES—FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, to TWENTY DOLLARS a pair. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, One door below Canal-st.

FANS—LADIES' FANS, NEW STYLES, from Paris—Two, Three, Five, Seven, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, to Twenty-five dollars each—for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No 415 BROADWAY, One door below Canal-st.

THOSE EXQUISITE BOOKS, WITH EXQUISITE ENGRAVINGS.—Come, or send your address on a stamped envelope, and get a circular, with full particulars. CALVIN BLANCHARD, Publisher, No. 34 Ann-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK NEWS.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE POLICY OF PEACE.

ENLARGED AND REORGANIZED.

EIGHT PAGES.

FORTY-EIGHT COLUMNS.

BENJAMIN WOOD, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED AT NO. 19 CITY HALL SQUARE,

DAILY NEWS BUILDING,

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE SUCCESS WHICH HAS ATTENDED THE NEW-YORK NEWS HAS BEEN SO MARKED AS TO WARRANT THE PROPRIETOR IN ENLARGING ITS SIZE, AS WELL AS ADDING TO ITS POLITICAL, LITERARY AND GENERAL INTEREST. THE PAPER HAS, THEREFORE, BEEN INCREASED BY ONE COLUMN PER PAGE, AND THUS, INCLUDING THE CONSEQUENT INCREASE IN THE LENGTH OF EACH COLUMN, ITS PATRONS ARE FURNISHED WITH NEARLY ELEVEN ADDITIONAL COLUMNS OF READING MATTER.

The News is a first-class journal in all respects. Its subscription list is large, and is constantly receiving accessions from all sections of the country. It is the consistent and constant advocate of Peace, and a sound conservative policy. True men cannot more effectually serve the country in this the crisis of its need, than by aiding to increase the circulation of The News.

The New-York News is unrivaled in its ability and enterprise as a public journal, and in

EVERY DEPARTMENT

is most efficiently conducted, so as to form a complete record of events, political, commercial, financial, and literary, throughout the world. In addition to this, it contains all Domestic Intelligence, and full reports of every matter of public interest.

As a

POLITICAL JOURNAL,

The News will be found on the side of the Constitution of the country as it was framed and established by the Fathers of the Republic, and will scan with care and fidelity every public act that may tend to the violation of the letter and spirit of the instrument of our liberties. It prefers the

POLICY OF PEACE

to a ruinous and exhausting system of War: insisting upon the truth of the principle embodied in the Declaration of Independence, that the just powers of the Government are derived from the consent of the governed, it urges the preservation of the fundamental principles of liberty, inviolate, as of more sacred importance than national grandeur or consolidated power under despotic rule, without the pale of established law. On all questions of national importance it is the inflexible champion of the rights of citizens, as guaranteed under the instruments by which they have decided to be governed. It, therefore, boldly avows its purpose to sustain the Freedom of Speech and of the Press, with the view to protect the people from the encroaching dogmas of theorists, who contemplate a modification of the democratic principles which to this time have been sustained against every effort to overthrow them. In all matters pertaining to Government, the purpose of this newspaper is to protect the people from inconsiderate and rash legislation, and to hold our public servants to a strict accountability for their conduct while carrying on the machinery of power. To this end the most careful attention will be given to all federal and legislative laws, and a firm and impartial examination of every new political proposition may be expected, as the only means of protecting the people from an abridgement of their rights.

THE NEWS DEPARTMENT

is supplied by a corps of reporters and correspondents that is not surpassed by any other journal, and the

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE

will be full, complete and reliable, and from every point to which the electric wires extend. The

COMMERCIAL AND MARKET REPORTS

of the News are more full than those of any other journal. The reports of the Cattle Markets and the Produce and General Markets are unrivaled, and have become well-known features of the paper. The News, also, devotes special attention to its

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thus making it a valuable journal for all farmers and mechanics.

All those who desire to comprehend the exact

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY,

should not fail to examine the views which will be stated in the appropriate department of the Journal.

THE FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

will be found especially interesting and instructive, and being derived from some of the ablest minds in Europe, must be read with the utmost avidity by those who desire to comprehend the diplomacy of the Governments of the Old World. The

LITERARY DEPARTMENT

of the News is also of interest. Poems and first-class stories, (in the Weekly,) literary criticisms and miscellaneous matter will be comprised in this department. The

FASHION ARTICLES

will be found of great interest to all lady readers.

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MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 1, 1864.

[illegible]	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Erie Railroad Pr...	103
[illegible]	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, Cou.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.......b30.	103¾
[illegible]	do..........	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hud. R. R..........	129¾
[illegible]	U.S. 6s, '81, C.x.in.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do........b5.	130
[illegible]	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c.		[illegible]	do........b30	130½
	Notes Oct. & Ap	[illegible]	[illegible]	do..........	129¾
[illegible]	do..........	[illegible]	100	do.........b30.	130
[illegible]	U. S. 6s, 1y.e N.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do..........	130
[illegible]	Virginia State 6s.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Harlem R..........	90⅝
[illegible]	Mo. State 6s......	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mich. Cen. R...s60	120
[illegible]	do........b[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..........s30	120¼
[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. R. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do..........s30	120⅝
[illegible]	Ill. Cen. R. B.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	do..........	120⅝
[illegible]	Han & St.J. 1st M	[illegible]	[illegible]	Tol. & Wab R......	53
[illegible]	do..........	[illegible]	[illegible]	do..........b10	53½
[illegible]	Tol. & W. 2d M.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	do..........b10	54
[illegible]	Am. Gold........	[illegible]	[illegible]	do..........	54
[illegible]	do..........	[illegible]	[illegible]	M. S. & N. I. R....	86
[illegible]	Canton Co........	[illegible]	[illegible]	do..........	86½
[illegible]	Cumb. Coal Prf....	[illegible]	[illegible]	do..........	86¾
[illegible]	do..........	[illegible]	[illegible]	do..........	87
[illegible]	do..........	[illegible]	[illegible]	do........b10	87¾
[illegible]	do........b30	[illegible]	[illegible]	Panama R..........	204
[illegible]	Quick. M. Co....s30	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ill. Cen. R. S......	117¾
[illegible]	do..........	[illegible]	[illegible]	do..........	117⅝
[illegible]	Copake Iron Mines.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cl. & Pitts. R......	108⅝
[illegible]	do..........	[illegible]	200	do..........	108⅝
[illegible]	do..........	[illegible]	400	do..........	108⅜
[illegible]	do..........	[illegible]	100	do........s30.	108⅝
[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi..	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gal. & Chi. R......	108
200	do........b10	[illegible]	200	do........b15.	106⅜
50	do........b30	86¾	200	do........b15	106
300	Mar. Min. Co......	34¾	200	do........s30	106
400	do..........	34½	[illegible]	do........b15	106⅜
400	do........s30	34¾	200	do..........	106¼
400	do........b30	35	25	Clev. & Tol. R....	120
200	do........b30	35¼	200	do........s10	121⅝
100	do........b30	35½	60	do..........	121
350	N. Y. Cen. R......	132⅜	500	do..........	121⅜
200	do........b15.	132¾	200	do..........	121⅜
100	do........b30.	133	100	do........s30	121⅝
200	do........s60.	132⅛	900	Chi. & R. I......	123
300	do..........	132⅝	100	do........b10	123
[illegible]	Erie R..........	108¾	100	do........s10	123
400	do........s30.	108⅝	700	do..........	122⅝
300	do..........	108⅝	100	do........s30	122⅞
[illegible]	do........b30.	108⅝	1100	do........b3.	123⅜
400	do..........	108⅝	8	M. & P. Du C.......	50
300	do........s10.	108⅝	600	Chi. & N. W. R....	47¾
50	do........b30.	10[illegible]	100	do........b30	48¼
200	Reading R.........	112½	200	do........b30	48½
[illegible]	do........s10.	112⅝	40	do..........	48
31	do..........	112	100	do........b30	48
[illegible]	do........opg.	112¾	25	Chi. & Alton R....	86

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	106	500	Hud. R. R..........	132
5,000	Tenn. St 6s, '90..	58	100	do........s10	132
22,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C..	98	100	do..........	132½
5,000	Am. Gold........	152½	150	do..........	132⅝
20,000	do..........	152	100	Harlem R..........	91½
100	Canton Co........	33	200	do..........	91¾
200	do..........	33¾	100	do..........	92
100	do..........	33⅞	200	do........b30	92¾
1400	Cum. Coal Pref....	47¾	500	M. S. & N. I......	86
200	do........b30	48¼	300	do..........	86¼
200	do........s30	4[illegible]¾	200	do..........	86⅜
100	Quicks. M. Co..b15	57½	300	Clev. & Pitts......	108⅜
50	do..........	57¾	100	do........b30	108⅝
300	do..........	57	100	do........b15	108⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. R...s30	132⅜	100	Gal. & Chi. R......	105⅞
100	do........b10.	132⅝	200	do..........	105⅝
100	do........s10	132⅝	50	do..........	105⅞
[illegible]	Pac. M. Co........	223	300	do..........	105⅝
100	Erie Railroad..b10.	108⅝	500	do..........	105⅝
100	do........b5.	108⅝	800	Clev. & Tol. R..s10	121
600	do..........	108¼	50	Chi. & R. I....s10	123
600	do..........	108⅜	100	do..........	123¼
700	do..........	108⅝	700	P., Ft. W. & Ch....	85¾
100	do........b10.	108¾	100	do..........	85½
100	do........s30	108⅝	100	do..........	85¾
200	Reading R........	113	100	do........b30	86
100	Ill. Cen. R. R..s30.	117¼			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100	New-York Cen...s3.	132⅜	100	Gal. & Ch. ex-d. b15.	106
400	do..........	132⅜	100	do..........c	105⅜
300	Erie R........b3	108⅝	100	do..........c	105¼
600	do........s3.	108⅝	100	do..........c.	105⅞
100	do........b10.	108⅝	100	do..........	105⅝
100	do........b10.	108⅝	100	do........b10.	105⅝
300	do..........c	108⅜	600	do........s60	105
[illegible]	do..........	108⅜	300	Cleve. & Tol. R...c.	120¾
650	Hud. River R......	130	400	do..........c	120⅛
50	do..........	130½	200	do..........c.	120⅜
250	do..........	130⅝	200	do........s60.	120⅝
200	do..........	130⅝	200	do..........	120⅜
[illegible]	do........s30	130⅞	50	Chic. & R. I......	122⅝
300	do..........	131	100	do..........c	122⅝
300	do........s3	131	200	do........b3	123
[illegible]	Harlem R........	90¾	[illegible]	do..........	123
100	Harlem Pri....s10	110	100	do........b3	123¼
400	do..........	110	100	do..........	123⅝
[illegible]	Read. R. ex d. at op	112¾	100	do..........c	123
200	Mich. Cen R......c.	120	100	do..........c	123¼
200	M. S. & N. I. R..s3	86	100	Chic. & N. W......	47
600	do..........c	86	250	P., Ft. W. & C....	85¾
50	do........b3	86¼	1100	do..........c	85
100	do........s10	86	700	do..........	85⅞
100	do..........	86	400	do........b3	86⅜
200	do..........	86⅜	100	do........s5	86¾
100	Ill. Central........	117¾	50	T. H. & Alt......c	62⅝
1000	Cleve. & P. R..s10.	108	100	do..........	63
1000	do..........c.	108¼	100	Canton Co........	33¾
200	do..........c	108	300	Cumb. Coal....snw	47½
200	do........s3.	108⅝	250	do..........	47⅝
200	do........b5	108⅜	1300	Quartz H. G. M. Co	18
50	Bucks Co. L. Co..	1⅜	100	Quicksil. M. Co....	57⅜
100	do..........	1⅛	100	Mariposa Min. Co..	3[illegible]
[illegible]	Lancaster Lead Co.	5⅜	100	do..........	31¾
100	do..........	5½			

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

370	Erie R........b10	108⅝	100	Gal & C. R...ex d. b3.	105¾
200	do........b10	108⅝	500	Cleve. & Tol. R s10.	121
1200	do..........	108⅝	200	do..........	121⅜
1200	do........s3	108⅝	400	Chic. & R. I. R....	124⅛
600	do........b3	108⅝	100	do..........	12[illegible]
100	do........b5	108⅝	500	do........s3.	124⅛
100	do........bnw	108⅝	300	P., Ft. W. & C....	85⅝
1100	Hud. R. R........	134¾	200	do..........	85⅝
50	do..........	134¼	100	do........b3	85¾
100	do........s3.	134⅝	200	do........s10	85⅝
100	Harlem R........	91½	50	Chic. & Alt. R....	86
1000	M. S. & N. I. R....	86¼	100	Cumb. Coal....b10	47⅝
500	do..........	85¾	100	do........b3	47⅝
100	do........s10	86¼	50	Quicks. M. Co......	57
100	do........s3	86⅜	100	Lancaster Lead..b3	5⅜
300	Cleve. & Pitts......	108⅝	200	do..........	5¼
100	do........b3.	108⅜			

SATURDAY, JAN. 2—P. M.

The new year opens on a firm market for Stocks, in the face of a continued sharp demand for Money. The effect of the dividend payments is not yet felt between lender and borrower, but the *Bull* operators on the Stock Exchange appear to feel confident that the means will not be wanting, in the course of the next or succeeding week to justify their present operations for a January rise. The amount of Money going into the Treasury on the Popular Loan is over two millions per day. The takers of the Loan are generally anxious to have their Bonds run from the 1st January. This operation has reduced the legal tender in Bank to $20,250,000, and increased the legal tender, temporarily, in the Treasury Office to about $24,000,000. Between the two there is a much larger supply of this Currency in the City than two or three weeks ago; but while the difference is in favor of the Treasury and the subscriptions to the Popular Loan continue active, the Banks are not inclined to lend money freely to the Brokers. The chief supply to the Stock Exchange is from private lenders and the Trust, Savings' and Insurance offices. The price of Gold to-day is steady at about 152 per cent. The shipments of the day are $455,000, making for the week $1,331,850.

At the Second Board, and at 4 o'clock on the Street, the Stock Market was firm, and rapidly advancing on Hudson River and Rock Island shares. The following prices were made in comparison with the eve of the New-Year:

	Thurs.	Sat.		Thurs.	Sat.
Gold Coin........	152	152	Mich. Central....	119⅝	120½
U. S. 6s, 1881......	110	xd105½	Mich. Southern..	86	86⅝
N. Y. Central......	132½	132⅝	Mich Guarant'd	135	134
Erie..............	108¾	108⅝	Illinois Cen....	117¼	117¾
Erie Preferred....	103	103½	Pittsburgh......	108⅜	108⅝
Hudson..........	129¾	135	Fort Wayne......	86¼	85⅝
Pacific Mail......	223	223	Rock Island......	122⅜	123¾
Harlem..........	90	92	Galena..........	106	105⅝
Canton..........	31½	33½	Reading..........	112½	112⅝
Treas. Cer., new..	98⅝	98	Quicksilver......	56	57½
Toledo..........	122	121⅛	Cum'land Coal..	46	47⅝
Northwest........	47⅝	47	Mariposa........	35	30

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan..........	141	Grocers'..........	105
Merchants'..........	107	Nassau..........	105
America..........	125	Continental......	101
State of New-York..	102½	St. Nicholas......	100
Mech. Bank. Ass....	96⅝	Atlantic..........	101
Am. Exchange......	107½	New-York County..	130
Bank of the Repub..	102½	Park..............	120
Bank of N. America	105		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s........	104	Chi. & N. W. S. F....	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est	101	Chi. & N. W. Ex....	93½
N. Y. Cen 6s, Sub....	101	Chi. & N. W. 1st. bds.	98¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64....	106¼	Chi. & N. W. 1st M....	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....	115	Chi. & N. W. 2ds....	75
Erie seconds, '79....	111	Han. & St. Jo. Grnts..	[illegible]
Erie thirds, '83......	111	Tol. & Wab. 1sts....	100
Buf. N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	105¾	Tol. & Wab. seconds..	84
Hudson R. 1sts......	107	Gal. & Chi. 2ds....	105
Har. seconds, '68....	101	N. J. Central 2ds....	110
Har. 3ds, '68........	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds..	101
Mich. Cen. '69 & '72..	[illegible]	Cl. & Pitts..........	105
Mich. C. New 1sts '82..	121	Cl. & Pitts thirds....	100
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F..	105	Mil. & Mis. L. G....	80
Illinois Cen. '75....	115¼	Chi. & Alton, S. F....	103
Al. & T. H. 2ds pref..	80	Chic. & Alton, In....	100
Al. & T. H. 2ds, inc..	60		

The Court of Appeals of the State of New-York have decided that the holders of property in Broadway, from Union-square to the Battery, have an interest or ownership in common in the Street itself, that portion of the Broadway having been laid out by the property holders prior to the Revolution. They declare the grant of the Common Council of 1852 to JACOB SHARP and others, to build and operate a railway through this particular street, to the obstruction of the business and against the consent of the property holders invalid. The principle of this decision, which we understand to rest upon the fact that the Broadway was laid out by and for the mutual convenience of the property holders, before the statute laws of New-York, authorizing the opening of streets by the Common Council became operative, would forbid even the Legislature from authorizing a railway from Union square to the Battery, without compensation, in the shape of exemplary damages, to every property holder whose fee simple has never been divested, to be adjudged by Commissioners appointed for the purpose of assessing such damages. The power to grant this special right of way by the Common Council, as railways may be and are granted through other streets, originally opened, not by the property holders, but by the City, we understand to be wholly denied. The decision of the Court was unanimous upon facts found by the Court below as to the inviolate title of the property holders to the street.

The import entries of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week ending Dec. 31, were $1,326,826, against $1,045,399 same week last year, and $460,642 the corresponding week of 1861. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool.	1273	$485,752	399	130,725	112	$3[illegible]
Mf. of Cot'n.	297	116,888	175	57,386	39	9,277
Mf. of Silk.	194	361,803	26	83,772	30	12,442
Mf. of Flax..	874	334,257	178	41,030	120	25,718
Miscellan's.	181	62,584	8	9,629	14	5,432
Total.....	2,869	$1,065,284	788	$321,542	255	$63,[illegible]
		271,542				1,065,284
Total entered..$1,326,826			Total marketed. $1,1[illegible]			

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and Investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.
To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.
We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms.
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
DISTRICT OF INDIANA.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree and venditioni exponas to me issued, and directed by the Clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Indiana, I will, on the 4th day of January, 1864, at the office of the Treasurer of State, in the City of Indianapolis, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, expose to sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidders, for cash, 109,000 of Indiana five per cent. State Stocks, the numbers of the certificates of which, and the respective amounts thereof, are as follows:

No. of Cer.	Amount.	No. of Cer.	Amount.	No. of Cer.	Amount.
576........	$5,000	1050........	$2,000	1263........	$9,000
1298........	4,000	1352........	9,608	1353........	1,000
1328........	2,000	1453........	3,000	1680........	6,000
1576........	4,000	1782........	7,608	1836........	6,000
1928........	2,000	2179........	4,000	1107........	11,000
2[illegible]........	3,000	322........	3,000	673........	6,000
816........	7,000	887........	8,000	1172........	5,000
120........	5,000				
Total........					$109,000

Each certificate will be sold separately and in the order above given, but in no event will either of said certificates be struck off and sold by me for less than seventy-five per cent. of the par value thereof. Certificates of purchase will be by me executed and delivered to the purchasers, which under and by the terms of the decree, will entitle the purchasers to have the said certificates of stock purchased regularly transferred as by the laws of Indiana provided, and new certificates issued as in case of a regular transfer.

Dec. 4, 1863. D. G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.
Robert L. Cutting vs. the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 8th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 8th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $[illegible], and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $[illegible], and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 185[illegible], in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,527, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.
Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.
Nov. 13, 1863.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. B. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.
COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1863.
Attest: W. CRICKET, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
have removed to No. 32 Wall-st., the building lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., as the United States Sub-Treasury.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.—THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular loan from sale at PAR. Until ten days' notice is given, the undersigned will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount authorized is FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY MILLIONS of this amount has been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, leaving a balance of

ONLY SIXTY MILLIONS UNSOLD.

With present rate of sale, this amount will be absorbed in a very short period.

Full coupons from November furnished with interest paid in GOLD from that date.

VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH
Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers,
No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 1[illegible] miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 4[illegible] miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley First Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.
Central Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.
San Mateo County (California) 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.
Santa Clara County (California) 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.
City of Auburn (California) 8 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.
Sacramento, Placer and Nevada First Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.
Saint Paul and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.
Lake Erie and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following Bonds of the Mariposa Company, of one thousand dollars each, were this day drawn by lot for redemption, from the whole number of fifteen hundred, viz.: Nos. [illegible], 1457, 1469; and that the same, together with the six months' accrued interest, will be paid in gold, on the 1st day of January next, on presentation at the office of the Company. Bonds must be presented within ten days after the first day of January next, under penalty of forfeiture of the privilege of redemption from the sinking fund under this drawing.

MORRIS KETCHUM, Treasurer.
Dated Dec. 1, 1863.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 17, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, laws of 1860, that the circulating notes of the Merchants' Bank, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Bank, New-York. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years from the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.
d19-law6mS*

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company are hereby notified that upon delivery of their bonds to the undersigned, at their office, No. 35 Park-row, after maturity, on or before the 30th day of January next, they will receive the principal and interest thereon, or, at their option, they may renew their bonds for fifteen years, with interest at six per cent., payable semi-annually—to pay which within that time an ample sinking fund has been provided by the Company.

ABRAHAM BELL'S SON.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1863.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (Eastern Division,) No. 86 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 19, 1863.—The interest due 31st December on the PREFERRED CERTIFICATES issued by this Trust will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, at the office of the Trustees, No. 86 Wall-st. The transfer-books for all certificates will be closed from the afternoon of the 24th inst. to the morning of the 4th of January, 1864. By order of the Trustees.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL new 6 per cent. stock; Oswego and Syracuse, with dividend of 5 per cent.; Railroad Co. stocks, &c., &c., for sale.
Troy and Boston mortgage bonds,
Troy and Bennington mortgage bonds,
Saratoga and Schenectady stock,
Bellefontaine and Indiana stock,
Indiana Central stock,
wanted, at the highest market rates.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 67 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO.,
Broadway, cor. 42d-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWELVE Directors of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 11th of January next. The poll will be opened at 12 M., and closed at 2 P. M.

The transfer book will be closed on the evening of the 28th inst., and be opened on the morning of the 12th of January.

W. TITUS, Sec'y.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-rooms, No. 42 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th of January next. The polls will be opened at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Saturday, Jan. 9, to Tuesday, Jan. 12, inclusive.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1864, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The amount of the coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the above named Bonds, has been placed to the credit of the holders, and will be paid to them on presentation by

G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

$30,000 TO LOAN. NO COMMISSIONS. AP- [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
No. 44 Pine-st., near William.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS
in all denominations, constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.
Stocks, Bonds and all issues of Government Securities and Receivable Paper bought and sold on commission.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.
Commencing at 1½ o'clock A. M., (sharp.)
THE PUBLIC ADMITTED FREE OF CHARGE.

Stocks are called in alphabetical order, embracing all the leading Mining Stocks sold in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. &c.

This institution is the only true channel for developing the great mining resources of this country, and increasing activity in the securities of the various Mining Companies. The charge is one dollar only for each lot of stock bought and sold at the Board, and no charge is made unless the Stocks offered are disposed of.

For full particulars see rules and regulations.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

OFFICE OF THE DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CINCINNATI, Dec. 25, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THE DAYTON and Michigan Railroad Company's Mortgage Bonds, are notified that the interest coupons falling due on the first day of January, 1864, and signed Preserved Smith, Secretary, will be paid at the Bank of America on the first prox.; and the coupons of said Mortgage Bonds maturing on the first day of January, 1864, and signed J. G. Telford, President, will be paid on presentation at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York, on the first proximo.

F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned, having obtained a decree to sell the above road, are now prepared to receive the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and issue for them Trustees' Certificates, under the agreement to reorganize the Company, made at a general meeting of bondholders and creditors, held Dec. 23, 1862.

The Bonds can be exchanged for Certificates at No. 21 Exchange-place, office of WESTON, DE BILLIER & CO.

CHARLES L. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON,
HENRY G. MARQUAND,
Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 2 until Jan. 14.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

COUPONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1864, and coupons of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds of the Dubuque Southwestern Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1864, will be paid at our office, No. 59 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 2, 1864, less the Government tax of 3 per cent.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 11th January next, at this office. The poll will open at 12 o'clock M., and continue open one hour.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE INCOME Bonds of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank.

GEO. T. M. DAVIS, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1863.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, NO. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank and three inspectors of the ensuing election will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1864. The poll will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR TWELVE Directors of this Bank, and for three inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 234 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

MARKET BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the then next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, on Monday the 11th day of January next between the hours of 12 M and 1 P. M.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for three Inspectors of the next annual election, will take place at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January next. The poll will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 P. M. By order of the Board,

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

COUPON NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF RAILWAY County, City and Town Bonds can obtain information as to the payment of coupons attached upon application to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 67 William-st. Dealer in Securities of every description. Communications by mail will receive prompt attention.

INTEREST ON INDIANA STATE DEBT.—On and after the 6th day of January next, we will advance the Half-yearly Interest which falls due on the 1st of that month on the Funded Debt of the State of Indiana.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE INCOME Bonds of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank.

GEO. T. M. DAVIS, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1863.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after the 1st proximo, in gold coin, less Government tax, at the office of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors will be held on TUESDAY, the 12th of January, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

BANK OF AMERICA.

DIVIDEND—The President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1864.

The Transfer Book will remain closed from this date until the morning of Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1864.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, December, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1863.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and One (1) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, selling vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th day of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the evening of the 26th day of December until the morning of the 7th day of January next.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New Jersey Zinc Company, held at Jersey City, N. J., the 16th inst., a dividend of four and two-thirds per cent., on preferred, and two per cent on common stock, was declared and payable at the transfer office of Company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York, on and after Jan. 2, 1864. The transfer books will be closed from 17th instant to 2d proximo.

A. H. FARLIN,
Treasurer and Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent. payable, free of United States tax, on or after MONDAY, Jan. 4, next.

The Transfer Books will be closed on 23d inst., and opened on Jan. 7, 1864. By order

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 24, 1863.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., and an extra dividend of Four per Cent., "free of Government tax," out of the earnings of the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 5, 1864.

J. S. FOX, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Bank have to-day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on its Capital Stock, and made it payable on and after Jan. 2 next, free of Government tax.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

159TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 2 January.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1863.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., and an extra Dividend of Four Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank and the Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January ensuing.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a dividend of FOUR per cent. payable to the stockholders on MONDAY, the 4th of January next.

The transfer books will be closed till that date.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half Per Cent. on the Capital of this Bank, free of Government tax, has been declared payable on and after 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 2d proximo.

By order. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months of 3½ per cent. payable on and after January 2, 1864, free of Government tax.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 23d inst. to January 2, 1864, inclusive.

W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO.,
No. 41 Fulton-st.,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. (free of Government Tax), payable on demand.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 2.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1863.

DIVIDEND NO. 25.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of four (4) per cent. (free of Government tax,) has been declared payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this day to 2d proximo. By order.

J. A. BEARDSLEY, Acting Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst., to the day of payment. By order.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, free of Government tax.

Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th December to Jan. 2.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

FIFTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. free from Government tax, out of the profits of the current half year, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1864. By order of the Board.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

21ST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (3½) free from Government tax, payable on and after the 5th day of January. The Transfer books are closed to that day inclusive.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

GROCERS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, free from Government tax, on and after Jan. 2, 1864.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.

B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders at the office of the Company, on and after Jan. 2 next.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MARKET BANK have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2 next. The transfer books will be closed till that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec 30, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four (4) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the Stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after Saturday, Jan. 2, 1864. By order of the Board.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared on the Capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after Jan. 4.

R. F. VAIL, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, has this day been declared (free from Government tax), payable on MONDAY, Jan. 4.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN M'LEAN,
WM. S. WHITLOCK,
Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1863.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1864.

The Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Five per Cent. per Annum on all sums of $500 and under, and of Four per Cent. on deposits over $500, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18.

All interest not drawn will draw interest from Jan. 1 as principal.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
JAMES BAYOS,
Secretaries.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage. Deposits made on or before the 9th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French. Interest commences Jan. 1, 1864.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 BROADWAY.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and of (5) FIVE PER CENT. on deposits over $500, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20.

All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.

Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M. and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 P. M.

Deposits on or before the 9th of January, will draw interest from the 1st.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.
No. 1 THIRD-AVENUE, Dec. 28.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
No. 3 Chambers-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1863.

DIVIDEND—The usual Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 18th of January, 1864.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, New-York, January 1, 1864.—By order of Trustees, depositors are hereby notified that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free of Government tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, January 18th, on all sums from $5 to $500 which have been deposited three or six months previous to this date, and on large amounts a dividend, free of tax, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

M. D. VANPELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before Jan 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1st.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 and 5 to 7 P. M.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

GERMANIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 4 Wall st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

Cash Capital........................	$500,000 00
Surplus Jan. 1, 1864..................	74,872 18
Total Assets........................	$574,872 18

The Company hereby give notice that they have increased their capital from $200,000 to $500,000, which is all paid in, and, together with their surplus, securely invested.

Additional Policies of Fire Insurance will now be issued, based upon the increased capital, and the Company respectfully solicit the liberal favors of the public, as their interests have been specially regarded in increasing the security offered to half a million of dollars.

Losses liberally adjusted, and promptly paid.

MAURICE HILGER, President.
RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE U. KEYS.

ALL KINDS OF STAPLE AND FANCY Envelopes manufactured by BERLIN & JONES.

VALENTINES MANUFACTURED FOR the trade by BERLIN & JONES, 134 William-st., N. Y.

SCHOOL REWARDS.—ALL KINDS MANUfactured by BERLIN & JONES, 134 William-st., N. Y.

MOURNING AND WEDDING STATIONERY manufactured for the trade by BERLIN & JONES.

NOTE PAPERS MANUFACTURED BY BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st., New-York.

MACHINE-MADE PAPER BAGS MANUFACTURED BY BERLIN & JONES, 134 William.

DIARIES FOR 1864.—PHOTOGRAPH ALbums, Expense Books, Games, Daily Journals, &c., by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF RETIREMENT FROM BUSINESS.

Mr. CHARLES CHRISTMAS and Mr. ERHARD A. MATHIESSEN retire from the house of AUGUST BELMONT & CO., this day, by mutual consent.

Mr. BELMONT will continue the business on his own account, under the same firm of AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

AUGUST BELMONT,
CHARLES CHRISTMAS,
ERHARD A. MATHIESSEN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the firm of BOSTWICK, SABIN & CLARK, for the transaction of the Hat, Cap and Straw Goods business, at Nos. 65 and 67 Worth-st., corner of Church-st.

OLIVER N. BOSTWICK,
GEORGE D. SABIN,
JONAS CLARK,
ISAAC F. GREENVAULT.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of
BOND & STEAD,
for the transaction of Brokerage Commission business in Stocks, Bonds, &c., at No. 32 Exchange-place.

HIRAM G. BOND,
CHARLES M. STEAD,
ALBERT S. WHITE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned has this day associated with himself Mr. EDWARD F. HOPKINS, and will continue the iron business at Nos. 11 and 13 Cliff-st., under the firm name of HOLDEN & HOPKINS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864. JAS. C. HOLDEN.

NOTICE.

No. 28 CLIFF-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

GEORGE E. WHITE and JOHN R. MAY have formed a partnership, beginning at this date, and the business will be continued in the name of

GEORGE E. WHITE & CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned have this day formed a limited partnership pursuant to the statutes of the State of New-York, for the purpose of carrying on the general Dry Goods Commission business in the City of New-York, under the firm name of KENDALL, CLEVELAND & OPDYKE.

That the sole general partners interested in the said partnership are JOSEPH S. KENDALL, of the town of Orange, County of Essex, State of New Jersey; HENRY M. CLEVELAND, of the City of Brooklyn, State of New York, and HENRY B. OPDYKE, of the City of New-York.

That the sole special partners interested in the partnership are GEORGE OPDYKE, of the City of New-York, who has contributed the sum of *one hundred thousand* dollars in cash toward the capital of the said firm; ROBERT L. TAYLOR, of the City of New-York, who has contributed the sum of *fifty thousand* dollars in cash toward the said capital, and SETH B. STITT, of the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, who has contributed the sum of *fifty thousand* dollars in cash toward the said capital.

That the said partnership commences on the second day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, (1864), and terminates on the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, (1866).

That, by the terms of the said partnership, the special partners are not liable for the debts of the partnership beyond the amounts respectively contributed by them to the capital as above stated.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1863.

General Partners,
JOSEPH S. KENDALL,
HENRY M. CLEVELAND,
HENRY B. OPDYKE.
Special Partners,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
ROBERT L. TAYLOR,
SETH B. STITT.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT, expires this day by limitation.

CHAS. T. RAYNOLDS,
FRED. W. DEVOE,
CHARLES PRATT.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1863.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of RAYNOLDS, PRATT & CO., and will continue the business of Importing and manufacturing Paints, Oils, &c., as heretofore, at Nos. 106 and 108 Fulton-st.

The books and accounts of the late firm of RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT are at our office for settlement.

CHAS. T. RAYNOLDS,
CHAS. PRATT,
T. B. HIDDEN,
LEONARD RICHARDSON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT expires this day by limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

FREDERICK W. DEVOE, of the above firm, having bought the Paint Factory in Horatio-st., New-York, and the Petroleum Packing Warehouse and Yard at Hunter's Point, will continue the business of manufacturing and selling White Lead, Zinc White, Colors, Oils, Varnishes, Refined Petroleum, etc., in connection with GEORGE W. DEVOE and JAMES E. DRUMMOND, under the style of

F. W. DEVOE & CO.,
Store, No. 117 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE FIRM OF HASTINGS, PLIMPTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

WARREN HASTINGS,
EDWIN D. PLIMPTON,
WILLIAM D. WEED.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

The business heretofore conducted by HASTINGS, PLIMPTON & CO., at No. 81 Chambers-st., will be continued by the subscribers, at the same place, under the name of HASTINGS & WEED.

WARREN HASTINGS,
WILLIAM D. WEED.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

No. 38 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

C. R. MARVIN & SONS HAVE THIS DAY admitted as a copartner Mr. ARCHIBALD R. VIELE. They will continue the commission business in stocks, bonds, Government securities and gold, under the firm of

C. R. MARVIN & CO.
CHARLES R. MARVIN,
ARCHIBALD R. VIELE,
CHARLES H. MARVIN,
TASKER H. MARVIN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHMENT in Liverpool, (BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,) we have opened a house in London under the same firm. The business will be conducted in both places in connection, as hitherto, with our houses in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and this City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of FARRINGTON, LEONARD & CO., for the transaction of the wholesale grocery business, and will occupy the store No. 115 Broadway.

HARVEY FARRINGTON,
WILLIAM B. LEONARD,
GEORGE B. FARRINGTON.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1863.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of LABAGH & FARRINGTON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ISAAC LABAGH,
HARVEY FARRINGTON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

D. K. BAKER IS FROM THIS DATE A member of our firm, which will be known as BAKERS & VAIL, and will continue the wholesale fish, provision and commission business, at Nos. 172 and 174 Reade-st., corner of Washington.

BAKER & VAIL.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THEO. R. TAYLOR has this day associated with him Mr. MINOT S. MORGAN, and from this date the LEATHER AND FINDING BUSINESS will be continued at NO. 35 SPRUCE ST., under the firm of TAYLOR & MORGAN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into partnership under the firm of S. J. JOSEPH & SON, at No. 23 William-st., and will conduct the Gold and Stock Commission business at the above place.

S. J. JOSEPH,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864. LAURENS JOSEPH.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

MR. WM. H. PHIPPS IS A PARTNER in our firm from this date.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

No. 21 WALL-ST., Jan. 2, 1864.

I HAVE THIS DAY TAKEN MR. H. DE FOREST into partnership, and will continue the stock and note business under the firm of PALMER & DE FOREST.

E. H. PALMER.

THE FIRM HERETOFORE EXISTING under the style of JANSON, BOND & CO. has been dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign, as heretofore, in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, January 1, 1864.

No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

JOHN CAMPBELL IS THIS DAY ADMITted a member of our firm.

FEARING & DALTON.

No. 11 PINE-ST., Jan. 1, 1864.

HERBERT D. WARD IS A PARTNER IN my business from this date. The firm will be QUINTARD & WARD.

E. A. QUINTARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MR. J. F. R[illegible]ECK has ceased to be the agent of STOLTERFOHT, SONS & CO., Liverpool.

JANUARY 1, 1864.

MR. WM. H. BADEAU HAS BEEN ADMITTED to partnership in our house, Jan. 1, 1864, and the firm will hereafter be E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
December 31, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

MR. JOHN CROSBY BROWN IS THIS day admitted a partner in our several firms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ALEXANDER K. HACKETT AND GEORGE W. KETCHAM are this day admitted members of our firm.

I. KETCHAM & CO.
New York, Jan. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

FREDERICK J. EASTON HAS AN INTEREST in our firm from this date.

EASTON & COMPANY.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.—BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and blanks 60 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner, or owners, occupant or occupants of all Houses and Lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving with trap-block pavement the following streets:

Eighth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue.

Seventeenth-street, from Union-square to First-avenue.

Forty-ninth-street, from Lexington to Sixth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several Houses and Lots of Ground, vacant Lots, pieces and parcels of Land, situated on both sides of Eighth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue, and upon the intersecting streets and avenues, to the extent of half the block north and south of Eighth street. Also, all the lots on both sides of Seventeenth-street, between Union-square and First-avenue, and upon both sides of the intersecting streets and avenues, to the extent of half the block north and south of Seventeenth-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-ninth-street, between Lexington and Sixth avenues, and upon both sides of the intersecting avenues to the extent of half the block north and south of Forty-ninth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, Dec. 30, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE printed lists of the names and residences of all persons enrolled under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, as subject to do military duty in the several districts comprising this division, viz.: City and County of New-York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, Westchester, Rockland and Putnam Counties, are exposed to view, for the inspection of the public, at each of the following places:

Headquarters Provost-Marshal, each district, the Police stations, and each of the places where the polls were held at the recent election.

Any person enrolled may appear before the Board of Enrollment of the District, and claim to have his name stricken from the list, if he can show to the satisfaction of the Board that he is not, and will not be, at the time fixed for the next draft, (Jan. 5, 1864,) liable to military duty on account of,

First—Alienage.
Second—Non-residence.
Third—Unsuitableness of age.
Fourth—Manifest permanent physical disability.

The time fixed for hearing such cases will expire on the 5th of January, 1864.

WILLIAM HAYS, Brig.-Gen. Vols.,
and A. A. P. M. General.

HEADQUARTERS 71ST REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.
NEW-YORK, January 2, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 2.—IN COMPLIANCE with General Order, this regiment will parade for the formal reception of the Fortieth regiment, New-York Volunteers, who have unanimously reënlisted for the war, on SUNDAY, January 3, in fatigue uniform, with overcoats.

The line will be formed in Broome-st., right on Broadway, at 1½ o'clock, P. M.

The Field and Staff will report to the Colonel, dismounted, at the Armory, at 1¼ o'clock.

The Companies, Non-commissioned Staff and Band will report to the Adjutant at 1¼ o'clock. By order of

Col. BENJ. L. TRAFFORD,
Commanding 71st Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.
JOHN R. LIVERMORE, Adjutant.
EDWARD KIRKLAND, Sergeant Major.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX, } Committee on
LEWIS R. RYERS. } Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

REAL ESTATE.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The northwest corner of Broadway and Dey-st., known as the "Franklin Buildings."

Fifty feet on Broadway, one hundred and twenty-five on Dey-st., with an L in the rear.

Possession on 1st of May next. Apply to

D. S. HAIGHT,
JOHN HALSEY, } Executors.
No. 57 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, together with about 14 acres of land, situated on the Hudson River, twenty-eight miles from New-York, and convenient to the cars and steamboat. The house contains all modern improvements and commands a fine view of the river. Possession given in the Spring. For further particulars, apply to EDMOND COFFIN, Esq., No. 27 Nassau-st.

$4,250—FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY basement and sub-cellar house, No. 168 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn. This is one of the most desirable and accessible locations in Brooklyn. Price $4,250. $2,500 may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the PREMISES, or at the ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK, Chatham-square.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

VALUABLE WATER POWER AND LARGE stone buildings, with all necessary gearings, in good order, and within 30 minutes of New-York, for sale or exchange. Apply to

WARD McLEAN,
Late Field & McLean, No. 19 Wall-st.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE—The house and twelve lots of ground on the northeast corner of Clinton and Green avs., Brooklyn. Apply to SUMNER R. STONE, No. 46 Exchange-place.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price. $14 000.

TO LET.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF THE MELTING houses, Nos. 26 and 27 Abbatoir-place, West 39th-st., with the fixtures, consisting of two large pans and steam boiler. Apply on the premises.

PART OF LOFTS TO LET OF NO. 312 Broadway. Inquire of LEE, BLISS & CO., No. 314 Broadway.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. SAMUEL LEGGETT.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NEW FURNISHED FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN CHICAGO, ILL., FOR RENT.—Chicago has a present population of 150,000. It will soon be doubled. The "Revere House" is situated on the corner of Clark and Kinzy sts., two blocks from Clark-st. bridge; is new, and furnished with steam cooking and laundry facilities, with all modern improvements; carpeted throughout with first-class Brussels, and furnished complete in every department. It will be ready for occupancy in all February. The advertiser may be seen for two or three days at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Parties interested may find it quite an object to see the premises. None need apply but responsible men, and with the most unexceptionable references. Letters of inquiry may be addressed to Chicago, Ill., care C. H. McCORMICK & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP WANTED.—A YOUNG gentleman of respectability and business talents, brought up in the hardware business, and having $10,000 or $20,000 at command, desires to enter a business already established, as partner. Would not object to a manufacturing business if one offers that would suit him. Address, with full name, R. V. H., Box No. 4,800 Post-office.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN another State for persons from any State or country, without publicity or change of residence. Incompatibility, desertion, drunkenness, etc., sufficient cause. Advice free and confidential. Success guaranteed. Apply to H. BAYMAN, counsellor-at-law, No. 633 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.

THE

ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,350 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. NICKELSON,

will sail from NEW YORK for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, to be followed by the COLUMBIA from BOSTON, Jan. 26.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency: First Cabin, $80; Intermediate $40; Steerage, $30. New York to St. Johns, $40, $31, $20.

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to

SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For rates of freight and specie, and all other information, apply to

LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 6.
PERSIA leaves New York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking.	
VIRGINIA	2,873	Grace.	
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000		

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin $90 / $75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage $35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION. No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER	Saturday	Jan. 9
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Jan. 16
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday	Jan. 23

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburgh	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

JURA,
Capt. AITON,

carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next

SATURDAY, Jan. 2.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $31 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship
YAZOO,
GEO. W. COUCH, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864, at 3 o'clock, P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. GAGER,

will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 2 at 3 P. M.

Passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, $60.

For freight or passage, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

The fine, fast-sailing Clyde-built steamship ST. GEORGE, Capt. WYLIE, will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-street, on SATURDAY, Jan. 2. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions—Cabin, $75; Intermediate, $50; Steerage, $35. Payable in currency.

FRANCIS McDONALD & CO.,
No 6 Bowling-Green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—TAPSCOTT'S LINE.

Ship ROGER A. HURD—Sails January 6.
Ship AMERICAN UNION—Sails January 9.

FOR LONDON—X LINE.

Ship DANIEL WEBSTER—Sails January 6.

For passage to or from Liverpool and London, or drafts, available in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, at the lowest possible rates, apply to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

TO HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS—TO sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 3 o'clock, P. M. United States Mail steamship EVENING STAR, WM. E. BELL, commander, will sail as above, from Pier No. 46 North River. For freight and passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer MORNING STAR will follow the EVENING STAR, and sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 23.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

AUCTION SALES.

DANL. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 7th day of January, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, 500 bbls. Resin, part of the cargo of prize ship ALLIANCE.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Dec. 26, 1863.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD OFFICE, No. 250 G-st., Washington, D. C., Dec. 19, 1863.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES AND RAILROAD IRON FOR SALE.

I will sell at public auction, at the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Depot, in Alexandria, Va., on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January next:

Ten second-hand Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½ inches gauge.
About 1,000 tons of old Rails, T and U pattern.
About 300 tons of old Car Wheels.
About 200 tons of old Car Axles.
About 200 tons of old Wrought Scrap Iron.
About 200 tons of old Cast Iron.
A lot of Steel Springs, Sheet Iron, &c.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in Government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON, Captain and A. Q. M.

TO HENRY HELLEWELL, WM. A. FIXBY, AND OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—NOTICE.—I will sell at auction, for storage and charges, two sets wire rolls and lot of shovel machinery and tools, at the Empire Works, foot of East 25th-st., on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1864, at 10 A. M. SAMUEL LEGGETT.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a private family, either in New-York or Brooklyn. Address HOME, Box No. 2,340 New-York Post-office.

PERSONAL.

J. DE——.—WHY DID YOU CAST YOUR EYES upon me when at Tiffany's with your father. I did not dare to speak to you in his presence. Let me hear from you through personal, or address a letter to C. M., Union-square Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, STYLISH COUPE, nearly new. Apply at the carriage establishment of WOOD BROTHERS, Broadway, just above the Metropolitan Hotel.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

HAINES BROS.' PIANO-FORTES,

WAREROOMS, NO. 758 BROADWAY.

HAINES BROTHERS' Pianos are unquestionably the VERY BEST INSTRUMENTS MADE. The reputation of this firm for making the cheapest first-class Pianos in market is fully established.—*N. Y. Evening Mirror.*

Messrs. HAINES BROS. turn out the best Piano at the lowest possible price.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Considering their durability, excellent quality of tone and superb finish, they are the cheapest Pianos we know of, and need not be distrusted because they are low priced.—*N. Y. Musical Review.*

They are the very best instruments made in this country; they excel in beauty of form—and their tone is of surpassing sweetness and great brilliancy.—*N. Y. Christian Times.*

For a square Piano it cannot be surpassed.—*Ithaca (N. Y.) Journal.*

We would take pleasure in showing to those designing to purchase, testimonials from thousands, who for the last ten years have used our instruments—a mass of evidence which proves incontestably the superior excellence of our Pianos.

TERMS OF PURCHASE EASY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

WAREROOMS
No. 758 Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—One to twelve stops: prices $85 to $600. The best instrument of its class in the world. Nearly all the most eminent organists and artists in the country bear written testimony to this fact. (See illustrated catalogues.) No instruments in the world can present such weight of eminent testimony to their superiority as these. Also, Melodeons from $70 to $170 each. Warerooms No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York. MASON BROTHERS.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO 481 BROADWAY—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons, and Cabinet Organs, to rent; monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

"KIND FRIENDS ARE NEAR HER;" answer to "Who Will Care for Mother Now?" "When the Boys Come Home;" "Your Fortune is too Small for Me;" "Chattanooga Grand March," each 25c. Dime violin books 19 numbers now published.

FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

INSTRUCTION.

STAMFORD, CONN.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

The Winter term opens Jan. 4. For circulars or information apply to the Principal at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 12 to 3 P. M., until Jan. 2.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Fourteen miles from New-York.
At Riverdale, on the Hudson.

Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A.

Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 435, 437, 439 Fifth-av., New-York.
For circulars, apply at the Institute, or address
H. M. PIERCE, President.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 204 5th-av., corner 26th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

AN AMERICAN LADY, HAVING ENJOYED the advantage of an excellent education, an experienced and thoroughly qualified teacher, would be pleased to meet some party desiring to avail themselves of her offices, and who, in consideration thereof, would allow her the very smallest possible compensation—simply a home for a brief period only. References exchanged. Address Y, Station B, New-York.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE will reopen after the Holidays, Jan. 2, 1864. Board and tuition, $210 per year. Send for a catalogue, or come and see. Reference: C. L. Cornish, No. 53 Pearl, or J. Stiner, No. 49 Vesey-st., N.Y.

Rev C. D. RICE, Principal.
RICE & COFFIN, Proprietors.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives young ladies to educate, assisted by French and German resident governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. Winter term commences on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6. REFERENCES—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn.

GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NO. 1 WEST 29TH-ST.—This flourishing Institute, containing beside the elementary department, four boys' classes and three classes for young ladies, reopens the 4th of January, and is recommended to the public.

DR. RUD DULON.

FRENCH FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT ELMIRA, N. Y.—Room vacant for five or six boys. No other language but French spoken in the family. For circulars, etc., address

LOUIS OLIVIER, Elmira, N. Y.

BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 689 Broadway, gives private lessons in interest, average, exchange, &c., and prepares gentlemen for head book-keepers in any kind of business. He also removes stiffness and trembling, and makes elegant rapid business penmen.

A CHRISTIAN HOME FOR SIX BOYS, with special care and instruction, in the family of an experienced teacher. Address Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE Plains, N.Y. Principal, OLIVER R. WILLIS, A.M.

SCHOOL WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED teacher—a clergyman—wishes to procure, at moderate price, a well-established boy's school. Address, with particulars, MILTON, Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

SCHOOL FOR SALE—A FEMALE SEMINARY, beautifully located on the Hudson; no other school in the place. Terms moderate. Address JASON, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING CONTRACTS HAVE been awarded for Infantry Accoutrements under the bids inviting proposals for 100,000 sets, which bids were opened Dec. 23, 1863, viz.:

T. G. Williams & Co., 5,000 sets, New-York Arsenal, at	$3 66
L. S. Baker, 10,000 sets, New-York Arsenal, at	3 60
H. A. Dingee, 10,000 sets, New-York Arsenal, at	3 61
C. S. Storms, 5,000 sets, New-York Arsenal, at	3 62
C. S. Storms, 10,000 sets, Watertown Arsenal, at	3 67
W. S. Hansell & Son, 10,000 sets, Frankfort Arsenal, at	3 70
Geo. Peters, 10,000 sets, Frankfort Arsenal, at	3 69
E. Gaylord, 20,000 sets, Alleghany Arsenal, at	3 69
H. Tillson & Co., 10,000 sets, St. Louis Arsenal, at	3 79
Sterling & Co., 5,000 sets, St. Louis Arsenal, at	3 84
McFarland & Dempsey, 5,000 sets, St. Louis Arsenal, at	3 85

(Signed), GEO. D. RAMSAY.
Brig.-Gen. Chf. of Ord.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets until WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon for the erection and completion of a new School-house, including the steam heating apparatus, to be built on the four lots of ground known as Nos. 149, 151, 153 and 155 East Twenty-third-street, in sa'd Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work." "Proposals for Carpenter Work." "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

EDWARD COOPER,
Chairman Board of School Officers, Eighteenth Ward.
MAURICE J. POWER, Secretary.
Dated Dec. 29, 1863.

U. S. A. MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 1, 1863.

MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS AND IMporters are invited to send to this office price-lists of and tenders for any or all of the articles of medical and hospital supplies required for the use of the army. Copies of the Supply-table can be seen at the office of any Medical Purveyor. Further particulars made known on application to

HENNELL STEVENS,
Medical Storekeeper, U. S. Army,
Medical Purveyor, Dept. Tenn.

LOST AND FOUND.

$40 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the return of a GRIZZLY BEAR SLEIGH ROBE and a WHITE FOX LAP ROBE taken the night of December 24th from the stable in the rear of No. 104 West 18th-st. No questions will be asked.

JAMES H. THORNE, No. 174 Canal-st.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, A CAMEO BROOCH. figure rose and bud, set in Etruscan gold. Please return to JOHN COX, No. 332 Bowery.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor, over Park Bank.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

IRVING HALL.

Service for young men and strangers. Rev. W. H. MILBURN will lecture on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Irving Hall. Seats free.

IN JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, PREACHING SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. TRUE. Subject, *Jesus' Justification, or The Relation of Childhood to Christ.* This is the first of four doctrinal sermons to be preached in this church on successive Sunday mornings in January. Preaching in the EVENING by Rev. E. E. GRISWOLD. Sacrament after morning service.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES—SECOND SERIES—being discourses upon *Christian Life*, delivered in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. A. CLEVELAND COXE, D. D., Rector of Calvary Church, will preach the first of this series of practical sermons on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Light of the World.*

TO YOUNG MEN.—REV. NEWTON HESTON will deliver a sermon to the "Young Men's Christian Brotherhood," and to young men generally, on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., in the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Subject, *The Relations of Young Men to God, the Church and the World.* Seats reserved for young men. Preaching also 10½ A. M., and the communion.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Church, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning—*What object is sought by churches in Protracted Meetings.* In the evening the subject will be—*Are Protracted Meetings Scriptural?* Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

THE FOURTH SERMON IN THE SERIES, calculated to unite Christian sects, will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING in the First Freewill Baptist Church in 28th-st., two doors west of Broadway, by Rev. J. Q. ADAMS. Subject: *The Name Given at Antioch.* This sermon is repeated the second time in this City by request.

"THE CONDITION OF MAN IN DEATH" is the Bible subject to be presented next WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, at 7½ o'clock, at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, by RUFUS WENDELL, before the New-York Life and Advent Union. After the discourse an opportunity for questions and remarks will be allowed. Seats free to the public.

A NEW-YEAR'S SERMON WILL BE preached by Rev. I. S. KALLOCH, on SUNDAY MORNING, in the Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., St. John's Park. The eighth sermon in the course, upon *The Cities of the Bible*, will be preached in the EVENING, upon *Tyre, the Commercial City.*

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION —(Protestant Episcopal)—In East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels and all unconnected with any other church will find a welcome. All seats free.

CHRIST CHURCH—FIFTH-AVENUE.—BY special request, the sermon preached by the Rev. F. C. EWER at Christ Church, Fifth-av., on the morning of the first Sunday after Christmas, from the text *How art thou fallen, O Lucifer!* will be repeated by him in the same church on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, 1864; services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE COMING DOOM.—S. S. SNOW, S. M. C., will preach in Union Buildings, No. 163, Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Subject—*The Great Conflagration Near at Hand.* Matt., chap. iv. Those who love Bible truth more than popular fables, are invited. Seats free.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. JOHN K. WARDLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. Subject suitable to the season. Services every evening next week, except Saturday. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—Between 1st and 2d avs.—SUNDAY, 3d inst., Rev. G. R. CROOKS, D. D., will preach MORNING and EVENING. Subject, morning—A New-Year's Discourse; evening—the first of a course of Sermons to Young Men. Seats free.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, the 3d, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. A New Year Sermon will be preached in the morning. Subject of evening discourse announced in the morning.

FRENCH EPISCOPAL CHURCH "DU ST. ESPRIT," West 22d-st., near 5th-av.—Morning services, in French, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. VERREN, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Evening services, in English, by Rev. J. CAMPBELL WHITE, D. D., commencing at 7½ o'clock.

DR. P. B. RANDOLPH, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 23D-ST.—This eloquent and celebrated speaker will address the audience on an important topic at 7½ P. M. At 10½ A. M., Mr. H. S. DUNN will speak on *What is True Religion.*

A NEW LECTURE ON THE "SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY," illustrated by an immense map, will be delivered by Prof. MATTISON, in his Church, in 41st-st., near 6th-av., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A New-Year's sermon at 10½ A. M. Seats free, and the public generally invited.

RELIGIOUS MEETING OF THE NEW-York Progressive Forum, every SUNDAY at 3 P. M., at Union Hall, corner Broadway and 23d-st. Next subject for discussion—*Are there any Special Providences?* Also, an election of Officers. Seats free to the public.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av. SUNDAY services at 7½, 10½, 3 and 7½; the AFTERNOON being for deaf mutes. Seats free. Rev. ALEXANDER H. VINTON, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, 3d inst.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner of Waverley-place. Rev. Dr. J. L. BRECK, of Faribault, Minn., will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

ATHENEUM CHURCH.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, Minister, will enter upon the second year of its service TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Morning sermon suitable to New-Year's. Evening sermon—*A Review of the Past Year—Its Success and Opposition.* Strangers made welcome. Sunday School and singing at 2½ P. M.

REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY WILL preach in Westminster Church, between 6th and 7th avs., next SUNDAY, Jan. 3, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M. The trustees will meet in the Church on MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to rent pews.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE MADISON-AVENUE Baptist Church have engaged the Chapel of the Home of the Friendless, on 29th-st., near Madison-av., for Divine service. Rev. JOHN H. RAYMOND, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

REV. HERVEY D. GANSE, OF THE 23D-ST. Dutch Reformed Church, will preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, on SUNDAY next, at 3 P. M. The public are invited to attend.

A DISCOURSE WILL BE DELIVERED by the Rev. Dr. ADAMS in the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, corner of 4th-st. and Av. C. on Jan 3, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., commemorative of the death of Rev. J. Parsons Hovey, D.D.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church (cor. Lexington-av. and 37th-st.) SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—LEXINGTON-AV., corner of East 30th-st. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector, will preach on SUNDAY, Jan. 3, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHING in the Church of the Puritans by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and evening at 7½.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M.; and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare on this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE.

EDDY'S AND FISH'S PATENT KEROSENE HEATING AND COOKING STOVES.
Gas Heating and Cooking Stoves.
Sterling's Gas Regulator and Saver.
The Polar Refrigerator.
Clothes-Wringers, Mangles and Washing-machines.
Parlor and Ice Skates.
LESLEY & ELLIOT, No. 494 Broadway, New-York.

WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plate, etc., at J. EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

700 TUNES FOR VIOLIN, FLUTE OR cornet, contained in Musician's Omnibus, $1; "Bugle Call," fifty new patriotic songs and quartettes, 50 cents; "Union Collection," fifty duets for piano and violin, 50 cents. Italian and silk violin-strings, 25 cents; mailed. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

GREAT HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS CONTINUED.
YOUNG AMERICA YET TO BE AMUSED.
THE MUSEUM STILL IN ITS HOLIDAY ATTIRE!

Still the resort of
THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES,
OF MYRIADS OF HAPPY CHILDREN,
WHOSE MERRY LAUGH and JOYFUL GLEE
resound through its brilliant halls, and make glad the hearts of all around them.
SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and
EVERY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT DRAMA,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
which has been played to
SUCH CROWDED HOUSES WITH SUCH
BRILLIANT SUCCESS,
and elicited such thunders of applause, will be produced at each.

This is the most popular, interesting, instructive, moral and amusing play put upon the New-York stage for years.

HERR ZIROM,
from the principal concert-rooms of Europe,
GIVES HIS WONDERFUL PERFORMANCE
on the
EMMELYNKA, or MOUTH HARMONICA
between the acts of the play at each performance. In addition to this magnificent drama, which alone, at any other establishment, costs double the admission to the Museum, may be seen
AT ALL HOURS, EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
TWO ENORMOUS GIANTS,
AND
TWO PIGMY DWARFS!!
THE LONGEST AND SHORTEST
specimens of the human race ever known.
MONSIEUR JOSEPH,
THE GREAT FRENCH GIANT,
THE GREAT FRENCH GIANT,
late officer in the FRENCH IMPERIAL GUARD, and engaged in the campaigns in Algiers, Sebastopol and Italy, just arrived from Paris, where he was engaged by J. Greenwood, Jr., who was dispatched to Europe as agent for the Museum. He is
EIGHT FEET FOUR INCHES HIGH!
WEIGHS 400 POUNDS!
The tallest and finest man ever seen on the face of the Globe.
THE GIANT BOY,
18 years old, and 8 feet high.
TWO PIGMY DWARFS,
the smallest living.
GEN. GRANT, JR.,
12 years old, 23 inches high, and weighs but 18¾ pounds.
THE LILLIPUTIAN KING,
14 years old, 22 inches high, and weighs but 17 pounds, the greatest wonders and the strangest freaks of Nature ever seen.
NO MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD
should fail seeing them. History records no instance of such
CONTRASTS OF HUMAN BEINGS.
They are visible at all hours every day and evening.
KELLY'S AUTOMATON MUSICAL TROUPE,
Consisting of six figures, size of life, which play upon
NOVEL PIANOS OR HARPERIANS,
producing music equal to a full orchestra.
THREE GROUPS OF
MOVING WAX FIGURES,
THE MONSTER SERPENTS,
GRAND AQUARIA, Sea Lion, Mammoth Bear,
ROBERT HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER,
EDUCATED SEAL, which plays a MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, and a million other wonders.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.

Lessee and Manager..........Mr. Gabriel Harrison
Stage Manager..........Mr. B. A. Baker

FIRST NIGHT
OF THE
ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
POWERFUL CHORUS.
ENLARGED ORCHESTRA.
NEW SCENERY, DRESSES.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 4,
BOHEMIAN GIRL.

Count Arnheim..........Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL
(His first appearance in opera.)
Thaddeus..........Mr. W. CASTLE
(His first appearance in opera.)
Devilshoof..........Mr. GEO. REA
Florentine..........Mr. M. B. PIKE
Arline..........Mme. COMTE BORSCHARD
Gipsy Queen..........Miss MARY SHAW
CONDUCTOR..........Mr. THEODORE THOMAS

SEATS CAN BE SECURED THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY EVENING.
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
With its unrivaled cast of characters.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season tickets for a gentleman	$5
Season tickets for ladies	2
Season tickets for boys under 15 years	3

For sale at the Astor House, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Principal office at the 5th-av. Hotel, in the Reading Room.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

$200! $150! $100! $50!

PREMIUMS.

TO EDITORS, LADIES AND OTHERS:

I will pay the above-named amounts for the best four articles on either my SOAP, SALERATUS or CONCENTRATED POTASH.

The articles must state the writer's experience in using the goods, and must be not less than ten lines, and be published in the editorial columns of any good family newspaper.

Any party wishing to compete for the above, and desiring further information, may address the undersigned. Each person writing and publishing a notice as above, will mail a marked copy of the paper containing the notice to me, and also write me by mail, giving full address.

The Premiums will be awarded on the 4th day of July, 1864.

B. T. BABBITT,
Nos. 64 to 74 Washington-st., New-York.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 22, 1863.

To B. T. BABBITT:

SIR: Observing your Premium advertisement in the *Scientific American*, I concluded to state, in a few words, what I knew of the merits of your soap, having used it enough to conscientiously say that it is all that it is represented to be.

I wish to ask you if it is necessary to write my name in full under the article, should I put it in one of the New-Haven papers.

If the article, which is on the next page is of no account, please say so, and that will end the matter; if it is acceptable, it will appear in the paper immediately.

J. D. W.

B. T. BABBITT'S SOAP

ight golden day that ever gave

he world a man who cares to save

etimes the toil of womankind,
man with an ingenious mind
estows a real gift to us;
ecause experience proves it thus.
n every way its claims to aid,
here's none but true assertions made,
hus to affirm the truth we're bold,
ince using this we are not sold;

aving our time and patience too—
ur friends will find this statement true.
single trial and you can
eceive that BABBITT is the man.—J. D. W.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a competent, neat girl as chambermaid and waitress; must be willing and good-tempered; Protestant preferred; good City reference required. Apply at No. 388 5th-av., from 10 to 12 A. M.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Scotch woman, a situation as cook. Understands cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS gardener on the 10th of February next, by a married middle-aged German, without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business, laying out grounds, the cultivation of flowers, greenhouses, fruits, ornamental trees and vegetables. Call for a month at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

$75—THE ADVERTISER WILL GIVE seventy-five dollars to any person who will secure for him a berth as Purser on one of the Liverpool, Glasgow, Havana or New-Orleans steamships. Can give the best of references. Agents may apply. Address, for two days, X. Y. Z., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM—WANTED—By a single Protestant young man, (a Scotchman) a situation as coachman or groom—willing and obliging—is a careful driver, and understands his business thoroughly. Has the best of reference. Address S., Box 211 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman or groom to a gentleman in the City, by an honest, sober, industrious man; understands his business; has good City references. Address C. W., Box 200 *Times* Office.

AS MANAGER OR FOREMAN.—WANTED a situation as manager or foreman of an iron foundry; can furnish the best of references. Address IRON FOUNDER, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

VARNISH-MAKER WANTED.—ONE WHO has had experience as a first-class maker of coach and furniture varnishes, and can give good references as to character and capability, can obtain a pleasant and permanent situation. Apply at office of

GEORGE W. DOW & SON, No. 146 Water-st.

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER AND CORRESPONDING CLERK wanted in a commission paper warehouse. Those thoroughly competent to fill such a position, who can produce unexceptionable references, may address Box No. 3,387 Post-office, stating full particulars, salary required, &c.

OYSTER OPENERS.—WANTED, EIGHT OR ten good oyster openers, to whom good wages and steady employment will be given. Inquire of D. DOHERTY, Nos. 5 and 6 Washington Market.

BOY WANTED—A STOUT, INTELLIGENT, honest boy, of about 16 years, in a store. Address, in the handwriting of the applicant, O. P., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

100,000,000 OF EARS CAN BE PREvented from freezing, this Winter, by using Ware's Patent Self-supporting Ear Muffs. Retailed everywhere; wholesale at $2 per dozen. Satisfaction guaranteed. FREDERICK STEVENS, No. 215 Pearl-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

VAN AMBURGH & CO'S MENAGERIE.

GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND
EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HYATT FROST..........Manager

Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY,
between Prince and Spring sts.

Doors open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Performances at 11½ A. M., 3, and 8½ P. M. Admission 25 cents. Children half price.

SEVENTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK
OF THIS
GREAT ZOOLOGICAL EXHIBITION,
GREAT ZOOLOGICAL EXHIBITION,
GREAT ZOOLOGICAL EXHIBITION,
UNEQUALED IN THE WORLD,
UNEQUALED IN THE WORLD,
UNEQUALED IN THE WORLD.
NEW ADDITIONS
NEW ADDITIONS
NEW ADDITIONS
OF RARE ANIMALS
OF RARE ANIMALS
OF RARE ANIMALS
CONSTANTLY ARRIVING,
CONSTANTLY ARRIVING,
CONSTANTLY ARRIVING.
LANGWORTHY'S SHOOTING TIGER
LANGWORTHY'S SHOOTING TIGER
LANGWORTHY'S SHOOTING TIGER
WILL APPEAR
WILL APPEAR
WILL APPEAR
AT EACH PERFORMANCE,
AT EACH PERFORMANCE,
AT EACH PERFORMANCE.
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND NIGHT,
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND NIGHT,
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.
HOLIDAY CARNIVAL
ALL THIS WEEK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress..........Mrs. John Wood.
Stage Manager..........J. H. Selwyn.

The Management has great pleasure in announcing
THE DECIDED SUCCESS
OF THE
New and Intensely Interesting Drama in four Acts,
(which will be repeated EVERY NIGHT this week,)
with
NEW MUSIC,
NEW SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW APPOINTMENTS,
and a
POWERFUL CAST,
entitled
CAMILLA'S HUSBAND,
in which
Mrs. JOHN WOOD
appears as
LADY CAMILLA HAILSTONE,
and
Mr. J. K. MORTIMER..........as..........Maurice Warner
with
Mr. W. DAVIDGE, Mr. G. JAMISON,
and the
PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY.

New and incidental Music by THOMAS BAKER.
NEW SCENERY BY HAYES.

Act 1—PICTURESQUE ENGLISH VILLAGE.
Act 2—RUINS OF ELLWOOD PRIORY.
Act 3—LADY CAMILLA'S MANSION.
Act 4—MAURICE'S ATELIER.

Doors open at 7. Performances commence at 7¾ o'clock.
Seats secured three days in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GERMAN OPERA.
OPENING OF THE SEASON
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 6, 1864,
for the last time this season,
FAUST,
Grand Opera, in five acts, by C. Gounod, with the kind assistance of the
ARION SOCIETY,
AND A
FULL MILITARY BAND
in the fourth act.
Conductor..........CARL ANSCHUTZ

Price of admission to Parquet, Balcony, and Dress Circle, $1, without extra charge for reserved seats. Family Circle, 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents.

The sale of Tickets will commence on Tuesday morning, at the Academy of Music.

NOTICE.

Subscribers can exchange their tickets on Tuesday morning.

FRIDAY, Jan. 8, 1864,
SECOND PERFORMANCE.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE,

No. 485 BROADWAY.

L. B. LENT..........Manager

GREAT BILL FOR NEW-YEAR'S!
Holiday Performances will be given
EVERY AFTERNOON
EVERY AFTERNOON
EVERY AFTERNOON
until further notice, introducing
ALL THE INCOMPARABLE ARTISTS
attached to the Company.
THIS EVENING, the great French equestrienne,
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
IN TWO SPLENDID ACTS,
her elegant Ménage Exercises, introducing one of her highly-trained dancing horses, and her grand Scene Equestre, without saddle or bridle. The programme will also include a brilliant selection of
EXCITING ACTS IN THE RING,
in which all the principal Riders and Acrobats will appear.

Doors open at 2 and 7; to commence at 2½ and 7½.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
TUESDAY, JAN. 5, 1864,
BY GENERAL REQUEST.
And with
AN ENTIRE NEW DISTRIBUTION,
LE VOYAGE DE MONSIEUR PERRICHON

Comedy in 4 acts, by Eugene Labiche and Edouard Martin.

NOTICE.—The pressure of the repertoire will not permit this piece to be played but once.

Doors open at 7½. Curtain will be raised at 8 o'clock precisely.

Carriages can be ordered for 10¾ P. M.

Box Office at No. 623 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

No. 204 5th av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Children at 4. Gentlemen at 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.

At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 161 FIFTH-AV.

Classes, Wednesdays and Saturdays; or Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 P. M. Gentlemen's evening class Mondays and Thursdays at 8 P. M.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn. Several new classes are now forming. A new class for Misses and Masters on Monday and Thursday afternoons, at 4 o'clock. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons. Send for a circular.

MILITARY.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH REGIMENT,
U. S. COLORED TROOPS, No. 350 4TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

THIS IS THE ONLY REGIMENT OF colored men authorized in the State of New-York, and no one can lawfully recruit colored men in this State for any other organization. Recruits count upon the quota of the towns where they belong; $10 are paid to every man bringing an accepted recruit; recruits get the State bounty of $75 and the local bounties. For further information address VINCENT COLYER,

General Superintendent of Recruiting,
No. 350 4th-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDER GARMENTS.

All the best makes in ladies' and misses' English and German hosiery; ladies' and misses' drawers and vests; all the best makes in kid gloves, Alexandre's, Jouvin's and others celebrated; also, a great variety of Fall and Winter gloves, Ladies' and Misses' gaiters, sontags, capes, hoods, &c., &c.; French kids 75 cents, $1 and $1 25; children's kids 50 cents. N. B. Two hundred dozen undressed kids, in all the fashionable shades at

ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON

DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Originated and made a specialty in the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas for painless teeth extracting.

No. 23 Bond-st. G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & SON.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

LECTURES.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED at St. Stephen's Church, East 28th-st., on SUNDAY, Jan. 3, 1864, by Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, for the benefit of the poor. Subject—*The Hero and the Saint.* Tickets, 50 cents, for sale at the door.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT OR LEASE, A STORE with two floors and basement, on Broadway, between Chambers and Canal sts.; immediate possession preferred. Address, with description of premises and rent, Box No. 730 New-York Post-office.

AN UNUSUALLY DESIRABLE SUITE OF five rooms, communicating, with Southern exposure, can be seen at No. 7 West 25th-st. Private table if desired.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Alleged Kidnapping of Colored Troops—Letter from Col. Bliss.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At the close of an article in to-day's TIMES, with reference to the alleged kidnapping of negro recruits, at Lafayette Hall, you say; "It rests with the officers of the negro regiment to substantiate the statement made to our reporter." The information contained in the original statement, now impugned, was, I learn, given to your reporter because he happened to be present at the headquarters when the matter was referred to, and inquired about it. That an attempt was made to kidnap JOHN ALEXANDER, at Lafayette Hall, I have no doubt; and that this is by no means the only attempt of the kind that has been made there, I am equally convinced. I hand you a copy of the affidavit of ALEXANDER, and beg to say that his character for truth and veracity cannot be impeached. I could overwhelm you with similar statements of men who have been enlisted when drunk, and who have been told they were only engaging as hostlers and servants, and not as soldiers, who have been in various ways deceived into enlisting. All these occur at Lafayette Hall, and since the issue of Gen. HAYS' order of Dec. 12, no complaints reach us from any other quarter than from men mustered at Lafayette Hall.

That your readers may understand how the county bounty of $300 is divested from the recruit's pocket by the operations carried on at Lafayette Hall, I hand you herewith a list of colored men now on Riker's Island, who have been mustered in at that office, and who have received less than their full bounty. [The list is too long to publish.—ED.] You will perceive that there are upon the list the names of 148 men; many of these have been mustered in since Gen. HAYS' order forbidding any recruit to be mustered unless he received his full bounty. You will perceive that but six men on this list received as much as $200 of the $300 they are entitled to; that none received the full bounty; that some received no bounty whatever, and that the average is not over $50 per man, so that some one other than the recruit has received about $37,000, and the recruit $7,400 out of an aggregate amount of $44,700, to all of which the recruits were entitled, and which our citizens intended should be paid them. It would take too much space to detail the various devices and promises under which the men are thus swindled.

I do not assert that Gen. SPINOLA is cognizant of all of these cases. But he is the mustering officer at Lafayette Hall, and he should, in a military point of view, be held responsible for them. The universal complaints which are made, and the arrest, by orders of Gen. DIX, of some of his officers, should admonish him that he will be held morally responsible for them.

I should add that the list I hand you is prepared from the statements of the men. It may not be wholly correct, but must be substantially so.

It is not from any personal motives that I ask you to publish these facts. I desire, through your aid, to put a stop to such practices, both by calling the attention of the public and the authorities to them and by warning colored men to avoid Lafayette Hall, but to go to some other mustering office.

You will perhaps permit me to add that the Committee who have undertaken to raise this regiment will do all in their power to prevent the men from being imposed upon, and to procure redress if they are swindled, but they do not wish to be held responsible for practices they are powerless to prevent.

Your obedient servant, GEO. BLISS, Jr.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH REGIMENT,
U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1863.

City and County of New-York, ss.: John Alexander, of the City and County of New-York, being sworn, says that on Thursday, Dec. 24, 1864, between one and two o'clock in the afternoon, he was coming up Broadway, returning from his dinner, to the headquarters of the Twentieth regiment United States colored troops, where he is employed; that on the corner of Prince-street and Broadway, the first corner below Lafayette Hall, he saw a colored man, apparently a sailor, to whom two men in uniform were talking; they had him between them; by the way the colored man acted I thought he was frightened, and that they were trying to make him do what he did not want to. I tried then to get close enough behind them to hear what they were saying to him, but was unable to do so on account of the noise. I, with another colored man, followed them up Broadway to Lafayette Hall, the Headquarters of Gen. SPINOLA. They turned in there, and suspecting that they were going to enlist him, and knowing that the place had a bad reputation I followed them in through the entry for the purpose of seeing how much of his bounty he received. After passing through the entry, I came to a doorway of a crib, or pen; the men pushed the colored man in, and as I looked in to see what sort of a place it was, one of the men who had on a uniform, and who seemed to be an officer and to have authority, told me roughly to go in, which I refused to do. He then seized me by the collar and dragged me into the room, saying "You damned nigger, you've got to stay here now." I asked him what for, to which he answered that I had got to enlist. I refused, and told him that I was going out, and went to the door and tried to get out. The man in uniform pushed me back, and told the sentry at the door that if I attempted to go out to run me through with his bayonet. I persisted that I wanted to go out, and inquired by what authority he kept me there, to which he replied, "By my authority." I then told him I would get out and would make trouble for him. I told him that I worked at No. 350 Fourth-street, the headquarters of the Twentieth regiment United States colored troops, and that Col. Bliss would make trouble for him. He then had a whispered conversation with another man who was there, and finally with some reluctance, and after considerable abuse, he let me out.

Deponent further says that there were in the crib or pen six or seven other colored men, that he talked with three or four of them, and all of them complained that they had been "shanghayed" or kidnapped in there. One of them had a large swelling about his mouth, where he had been struck. I asked him what he was doing here, to which he answered that he did not know, "those fellows fetched me here." Another man there told deponent that he came to the City with a letter to Rev. Mr. Garnett, a prominent colored clergyman of this City; that a colored man met him and got him in some way, deponent is not sure by what inducements, to go there, and that he was kept there and had received no bounty. Deponent further says that on Dec. 26, 1863, he went with a policeman, sent by Gen. Dix, to Lafayette Hall, to endeavor to find the officer, and that he then looked into the "Crib" and saw the same colored man still there; whether they had been mustered in or not deponent does not know.

Deponent says that he would recognize the officer, but has not seen him since.

JOHN ALEXANDER.

Sworn to before me this 28th day of December, 1863.
GEORGE BLISS, Jr., Notary Public, in and for City and County of New-York.

Proposed Ovation to Hon. George Opdyke.

The correspondence given below has taken place between a large number of our prominent citizens and Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

Hon. George Opdyke, &c., &c., &c.

DEAR SIR,—The agreeable duty has been confided to us of presenting to you the inclosed communication, from a number of your friends and fellow-citizens.

Uniting most cordially in the sentiments expressed, our gratification can only be enhanced by your acceptance of the invitation which it conveys.

With warm regard, we remain,
Respectfully yours,
WALDO HUTCHINS,
M. W. COOPER,
C. H. LUDINGTON.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

Hon. George Opdyke, &c., &c.:

DEAR SIR: The period is fast approaching when your duties as the Chief Executive Magistrate of the City will terminate.

The ordinary duties of your office have been discharged with ability and fidelity.

These are qualities which ought to be expected from every public officer, and when rendered, do not necessarily call for any special acknowledgment.

But there have been circumstances connected with your administration of the City Government which called for the exercise of more than ordinary intelligence, vigilance and zeal in defending the interests of the citizen and preserving chartered rights against all the dangers of encroachment.

These demands have been responded to by you with a devoted and patriotic sense of duty.

We should be forgetful of our own obligations, did we permit you to retire from a position you have graced and adorned, without an expression of the sentiments we entertain for your personal and official character. To enable us in more fitting terms to perform this duty, we solicit your acceptance of a public entertainment, to be given on some day most convenient to yourself.

With respectful regards, we remain your friends,

Jno. A. Dix, Shepherd Knapp, Matthew T. Brennan, James Gallatin, James T. Brady, Chas. H. Marshall, Waldo Hutchins, Edward G. Jaffray, Leonard W. Jerome, Morris Ketchum, John J. Cisco, Jonathan Sturges, F. S. Winston, S. B. Chittenden, T. Tileston, Alexander W. Bradford, Orison Blunt, Wm. M. Vermilye, Erastus C. Benedict, Henry Clews, A. V. Stout, Henry A. Hurlbut, Joseph Hoxie, Abram Wakeman, Nathaniel Hayden, Thomas C. Acton, William H. Lee, R. W. Howes, Israel Corse, G. C. Satterlee, John T. Hogeboom, David Dudley Field, F. A. Conkling, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Homer Franklin, James M. Thomson, Spencer Kirby, James Wadsworth, Robert L. Stuart, John T. Hoffman, Henry J. Raymond, Benj. W. Bonney, Wm. B. Astor, R. H. McCurdy, H. W. T. Mali, John J. Phelps, George S. Robins, Francis I. A. Boole, Henry E. Davies, Wm. G. Lambert, Rufus F. Andrews, Seth B. Hunt, William G. Bryant, Frank E. Howe, Stephen Hyatt, Wm. Laimbeer, Jr., Thomas E. Smith, Elliott F. Shepard, Horace Greeley, M. Tompkins, Jr., Wm. Seligman, Edward N. Stansbury, Francis Lieber, Prosper M. Wetmore, Dexter A. Hawkins, Eugene Plunkett, Chas. G. Spencer, John D. Ottiwell, Guy R. Pelton, Chas. King, Wm. Orton, C. C. Pinckney, Augustus Schell, William Hays, U. S. A., William M. Evarts, Henry M. Taber, Charles Gould, William E. Dodge, R. D. Lathrop, Amos R. Eno, M. W. Cooper, Benjamin R. Winthrop, Nehemiah Knight, C. H. Ludington, A. H. Eaton, U. S. A., Andrew Carrigan, William V. Brady, Timothy G. Churchill, William K. Strong, J. Benkhard, Benjamin F. Manierre, William Curtis Noyes, John H. Almy, Elliot C. Cowdin, John H. White, C. F. Livermore,

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1863.

Messrs. Waldo Hutchins, M. W. Cooper and C. H. Ludington:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your courteous note of 22d inst., inclosing a letter addressed to me by many leading citizens, including yourselves, in which my official course is approved, and the compliment of a public entertainment tendered to me on my retirement from office.

My sensibilities are deeply touched by this flattering manifestation of confidence from gentlemen of so much worth, and of such diverse political sentiments. Next to an approving conscience, the approbation of the wise and good is the highest reward that public service can receive. It has been my ambition to so perform my official duties as to secure that reward; and in the letter before me, I have the pleasing assurance that I have not altogether failed. I received it, therefore, with the gratification felt on realizing a cherished hope, and shall carefully preserve it as a most valued testimonial, for which I cannot too warmly express to you, and to each of the gentlemen who signed it, my grateful acknowledgments.

I also appreciate highly the additional compliment implied in the tender of a public entertainment. And yet I must ask, most respectfully, to decline it. I am so constituted as to shrink from such a demonstration, preferring to accept the assurance implied in its proffer, that my official conduct has met the expectations of my friends, and secured the good opinion of so many of the representative men of the City, without distinction of party.

I am, gentlemen, with high regard, very truly yours,
GEORGE OPDYKE.

A Gift to the Retiring Mayor.

Probably no more expressive compliment could be paid to a public man than the one Wednesday afternoon paid to Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE. About 5 o'clock, when His Honor was immersed in business, all the attachés of his office "skedaddled," and he was left alone in his glory. They repaired to the parlor of Mr. ROOME, Keeper of the City Hall, who courteously surrendered its use, and City Marshal BROWN, by order, returned to the Mayor's office, and summoned his Honor before those who for two years have been most pleasantly associated with him. The secret had been well kept, and the surprise was entire. His Honor was promptly addressed on his appearance, by one of the clerks of his office, in behalf of twelve assembled associates, and an acknowledgment made of the pleasure of the Association, and of the uniform courtesy, kindness and consideration which had marked his relations with them. Reference was made to his official career as defying criticism or investigation; and the hopes of a long and happy future were expressed, accompanied by the gift of a superbly mounted ebony cane, heavily gold-headed. The head has four tablets, each very admirably engraved, beside the top, on which in most artistic style is the City seal; one tablet bears the figure of Justice, another the symbol of commerce, another a representation of the City Hall, and the last a modest inscription, with the names of the donors. It is a most beautiful, costly and artistic piece of work, by the famed TIFFANY & Co., and it can safely be said that with all their taste and skill they have never excelled it. Mayor OPDYKE received the gift with unconcealed surprise and equally unconcealed gratification, responding to the address in a most cordial, hearty and appreciative speech. As he is about retiring from office, and can confer no further political favors, there is a significance and sincerity in the motive of this present which any public man might recognize with pride and gratification.

Mayor Gunther's Reception.

The Mayor elect, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, received his friends on New-Year's Day at the City Hall, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. Mr. GUNTHER arrived at the City Hall about 11, accompanied by Messrs. PHILIP W. ENGS, A. J. DELATOUR and JOHN S. MILLS. He and his friends were immediately ushered to the Governor's Room by Mr. GEO W. ROOME, Keeper of the City Hall, followed by a considerable crowd of people, who had gathered to see the new Chief Executive officer of the City. Beyond the friends who accompanied him, no one was admitted with Mr. GUNTHER to the elegant rooms which the Common Council had kindly appropriated for the reception, till exactly 11 o'clock. Then, on opening the doors, there was a rush for a few minutes. Each visitor was introduced to the Mayor elect by Mr. DELATOUR.

At 1½ o'clock the doors were closed, and Mr. GUNTHER and his friends descended to Mr. ROOME's rooms and made a formal New-Year's call on that excellent lady, Mrs. ROOME. Subsequently Mr. GUNTHER returned to his residence.

Among the callers during his reception at the City Hall were the retiring Register Mr. JOHN KEYSER, and his successor, Alderman JOHN McCOOL, who came together, Sheriff LYNCH, Alderman FOX, Councilman WEBSTER, the Deputy County Clerk, Mr. DAVID A. FOWLER, several Deputy Sheriffs, CORNELL RAY and GILLESPIE, JACOB LITTLE, Esq., Hon. JOHN KELLY, Hon. GIDEON J. TUCKER, who is the newly elected Surrogate, J. O. STEVENS, Esq., Dr. LEWIS A. SAYRE, Dr. JAMES M. AUSTIN, and GEO. W. MORTON, Esq.

It is understood that Mr. J. B. AULD, the former efficient and popular Secretary to Mayor TIEMANN and Mayor WOOD, will be Mayor GUNTHER's Secretary. The position of City Marshal will be given, it is said by some, to Capt. RYNDERS; others say to THOMAS H. FERRIS; but it is most believed that GEO. W. MORTON, the Ex-Know-Nothing City Inspector, will be the successful man. Mr. MORTON is a sound Democrat now, and is a good man for the position.

Collision on the River.

Yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock, the Jersey City ferry-boat *John S. Darcy*, when about midway the river from Cortlandt-street, was run into by the schooner *Mary C. Townsend*, loaded with hay. The schooner was coming down the river and seemed persistently bent on running into the *Darcy*, which slowed, backed and maneuvered to avoid her, but in vain. The *Darcy* was struck forward of the wheel and the gentlemen's cabin was stove in and entirely demolished; a number of persons, there were hundreds on board, were slightly injured, but no one at all seriously. There was great alarm and confusion on the ferry-boat at the time of the collision, which continued until she reached Jersey City.

Business of the United States Courts.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

U. S. District-Attorney, Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH; First Assistant, ETHAN ALLEN, Esq.; Second Assistant, GEO. P. ANDREWS, Esq.; Third Assistant, HENRY H. RICE.

Civil Clerk, THOMAS B. CLARKSON; Criminal Clerk, JOSEPH BELL; Engrossing Clerk, JAMES BELL; Record Clerk, ERNEST P. BROOK; Record Clerk, HENRY DONNE.

Officers in United States Court Buildings, Chambers-street (Burton's Old Theatre).

PRIZE CASES.

Decrees entered for nearly two millions of net proceeds for distribution from this district alone.

Condition of prize suits in the Southern District of New-York, on the 30th of December, 1863.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Causes untried .... None

Causes tried, in which the property has been condemned but in which the time to appeal has not expired 2

1. *Antona.*
2. *D. Sargeant.*

Cause tried in which further proof has been ordered 1

1. *Nellie.*

Cause reheard on further proof, not decided, but in which the decision will be soon filed 1

1. *Evening Star.*

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Cause untried; to be disposed of at the next Circuit Court.

1. *Hallie Jackson* (cargo of) 1

Cause tried, not decided, but in which a decision will soon be filed 1

1. Resin cases (8 suits).

Causes reheard on further proof; not decided 2

1. *Alliance.*
2. *Gondar.*

Cases tried, and in which the decree of the District Court, condemning the property, has been affirmed, but in which the time to appeal has not expired 2

1. *Patras.*
2. *Pioneer.*

Cause tried in which further proof has been ordered 1

1. *Lynchburgh.*

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

1. *Cheshire*; 2. *Sally Magee*, (cargo;) 3, *Stephen Hart*; 4, *Springbok*; 5, *Peterhoff*; 6, *Napoleon*, (vessel;) 7, *Isabella Thompson*; 8, *Douro*; 9, *Mary Clinton*, (part cargo.)

Causes in which decrees of distribution have been entered 87

Net Proceeds $1,947,118 32

Causes in which the whole or a part of the property has been condemned, and in which decrees of distribution will speedily be entered 42

Causes in which the whole or a part of the property has been acquitted in the District or Circuit Court 15

Causes in which property has been released by order of the Government 7

REVENUE AND OTHER BUSINESS.

Revenue Collector's cases	305
Seizures and Forfeitures	122
Law and Equity	24
Internal Revenue	450
Confiscation suits	3
Criminal cases	226

The execution of Capt. GORDON, of the slaver *Erie*; the conviction of the merchant, ALBERT HORN; the imprisonment of RUDOLPH BLUMENBURG, for perjury as a surety for the slave-ship *Orion*; the sentence of a number of mates; the condemnation of the *Kate*, the *Weatherguage*, the *Nightingale*, the *Sarah* and the *Augusta*, together with the seizures of the Marshal and the new treaty, have extirpated the Slave-trade from the City and port of New-York.

Examples have been made in cases of cruelties to seamen and assaults upon officers upon American ships.

Prosecutions for frauds upon the revenue and Government have already decreased the number of complaints of this character. We have recently reported a conviction under the Internal Revenue Act, for which the District-Attorney has received the thanks of officers in charge of that branch of the national service.

To the wives of Union prisoners and the widows of deceased soldiers, the United States District-Attorney has rendered services in promoting the payment of wages and pensions. No charge, therefore, is ever made or permitted by Mr. SMITH.

Superior Court 1863.

Justices—Joseph S. Bosworth, James Moncrief, Anthony L. Robertson, Jas. W. White, John M. Barbour, Claudius L. Monell.

Clerk—Robert D. Livingston.

Deputy Clerk—Joseph Meeks.

Number of actions on Calendar Trial Term, 4,603; Actions tried during the year 1863, in Part I., 518; Actions tried during the year 1863 in Part II., 412; Causes tried and disposed of at General Term, 268; Motions heard and decided, 142; Causes tried and disposed of at Special Term, 430; Motions heard and decided, 860; Motions heard and disposed of at Chambers, 11,116; Full Naturalization Papers for year 1863, 844; Intentions and Declarations, 307.

Serious Shooting Affray in the Fourth Ward.

TWO POLICEMEN SHOT IN CHERRY-STREET BY A GANG OF THIEVES—ONE OFFICER DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

About one o'clock P. M. on Friday, Officer SWENEY, of the Fourth Precinct, while on post duty in Cherry-street, discovered about half a dozen notorious thieves and rowdies chasing a Chinaman. The officer stopped them to inquire the cause, when some of the gang said the Chinaman had drawn a knife on them, and they were going to pay him off. The officer said he would take the "Celestial" to the Station-house, and that they must go along to make a complaint against him. This all positively refused to do, and defied the officer to take them, at the same time using violent threats, and throwing stones and brickbats at him. They said they would kill both the officer and Chinaman on the spot. SWEENEY then rapped for aid, and Officer SHEA came to his assistance. The two took hold of the man who seemed to be the ringleader of the gang, with the intention of taking him to the Station-house. The latter thereupon drew a heavy navy revolver and fired at Officer SWEENEY. The ball took effect in the upper part of his right thigh extended to the bone, and thence glanced downward about eight inches, coming out just above the knee. The wound is a very dangerous one, and fears are entertained that it will be fatal. After this, the same man fired two more shots in quick succession, one of which took effect in the right shoulder of Officer SHEA, inflicting a bad, but, probably, not a dangerous wound. The ball was extracted soon after by a Police Surgeon at the Fourth Precinct Station-house. The patient was, this morning, doing well. As soon as these shots were fired the alarm was given, and a posse was sent from the Station-house, but before they arrived the offenders had all made their escape. Late in the night, one of them, named MICHAEL MURRAY, was arrested in Brooklyn for another offence, and yesterday morning he was conveyed to New-York. One of the others was arrested by the Fourth Precinct Police. The remainder are still at large.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner NAUMANN impanneled a jury in the case, but owing to the fact that the witnesses could not be obtained, the inquest was adjourned. Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, jr., made a post-mortem examination of the body, and found a wound, evidently made by a sharp-pointed knife, directly through his heart. The arrest of the offender had not been effected at a late hour last evening.

Annual Domestic Ball at the Astor House.

THE OLD YEAR DANCED OUT AND THE NEW YEAR DANCED IN.

That the "domestic relations" of the Astor House are of the most amicable character possible none will deny who had the pleasure of being present last evening on the occasion of the grand annual ball of the domestics of that establishment. Joy was unconfined, and the dance went on until 1864 became a recognized date. The evening's entertainment commenced in the large dining-room by a speech from JOHN E. DEVLIN, Esq., which was replied to by Col. TROY, formerly engineer of the Astor House, but now a soldier in the Army of the Potomac.

About 8 o'clock dancing began, which was kept up until 11½, when the party—about 300 in number—adjourned to the supper-table, which was spread with such luxuries as the Astor House ever provides. After supper, dancing was resumed, and concluded about 2 o'clock. Thus were happy hours spent, such as it is the good fortune of such men as Mr. STETSON to afford.

Among the distinguished guests present were, Col. James Troy, Gen. Thomas, Hon. J. E. Devlin, Capt. Meyer, J. C. Hobson, Daniel J. Tenney, William H. Wallace, Gen. De Witt C. Clark, G. Swan, Esq.; Col. A. M. C. Stetson, S. J. Dennis, Gen. Charles A. Stetson, Peter A. Burden, Col. Leoser, Capt. Lawrence, E. R. Bebb, C. R. Connolly, and M. Knapp. Messrs. Troy, McGlancery and Wood acted as floor managers. It may not be considered invidious to say that Mrs. LALLEY was pronounced the belle of the room. Take it all in all the ball of the domestics of the Astor House may be chronicled as one full of enjoyment and a complete success.

Important Seizure and Arrest.

SIX MILLION OF CONFEDERATE BONDS—ONE MILLION OF CONFEDERATE MONEY.

For about a week past, United States Marshal MURRAY and his officers have been actively "working up a case" of great importance, and in which a number of citizens are criminally implicated. It was ascertained that a large order for the printing of Confederate bonds and money had been received in this City, and that the work on them had been progressing for some time. Particulars of the operations of the officials have not been made public, but that they were successful in not only ferreting out the whole matter, but in arresting a number of the guilty parties, and in seizing about six million of Confederate bonds and one million of Confederate money, all ready for use save the signatures, can be stated. The work was being done in several places in the City. The type, dyes, presses, were all seized along with the operators, and the latter at once sent to Fort Lafayette. It is one of the most important matters which the Marshal has had charge of, and when the entire story is allowed to be told it will be found one of no little interest. The work was being done at different places, and on Thursday night and Friday morning the final discovery and the arrests were made.

Naval Movements.

LAUNCH OF A WAR-STEAMER.

On Thursday the United States steamer *Algonquin* was launched at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, in the presence of a large number of spectators. She was floated off the stocks at 12 o'clock exactly, and was christened by a young lady friend of Admiral PAULDING. The launch was a very successful one; no accident whatever occurring. The *Algonquin* is 240 feet long, 35 feet wide, and 12 feet deep. She will carry eight broadside guns, and be schooner-rigged. Her engines will be very powerful for a vessel of her size. In other respects she is an exact prototype of the 27 double-enders which were commenced some months since, and all of which are now afloat. Of these, the *Mendota, Metacomet, Chenango, Lennepee, Otsego, Shamrock, Mackinaw* and *Peoria* were built in the neighborhood of New-York, and are by far the best of any constructed of this class. After the launch the vessel was towed into the wharf. The persons who were building her machinery have been informed of the completion of her hull, and requested to hurry up her engines.

Celebration of New-Year's Day on Board of the Cunard Steamers.

While the glorious arrival of the year 1864 was ushered in with becoming *éclat* and joy by many of our citizens, none could be more jubilant on the occasion than were the officers and crews of the Cunard steamers now in port. After the departure of the *Australasian* and *Hecla* on the Wednesday previous, three of the company's steamers still remained at the docks, namely, the *Persia, Olympus* and *Corsica*. The officers and crews, although not at home in Liverpool with their families, determined that the Old Year should receive a suitable farewell, and that the New year 1864, should be welcomed with joy and gratitude. The more effectually to carry out this desirable purpose, they remained up until 12 o'clock, and when the clock had struck twelve the bells of each of the latter vessels began their merry chimes, which had the effect of gathering a large number of citizens to the dock gates. Some of the best "old wine in bottles" was then introduced, and these happy and contented mariners toasted each other with the well-known salutation, "Jim, Joe, Bill, I wish you a long life and prosperity." This ceremony was decorously and joyously gone through, and at its conclusion the bells ceased to ring, and all retired to rest with the happy consciousness that a great overruling Providence had spared them to see the commencement of another year.

Quick Work at Recruiting.

The Twentieth regiment United States colored troops, which commenced its recruiting under the auspices of the Loyal League Club, of this City, twenty days since, is this day reported with full ranks of 1,010 able-bodied men. Upwards of 100 of them are six feet high and over.

They are considered by the commanding officer of the rendezvous to be equal to any troops in point of cleanliness, obedience to orders, *esprit du corps*, and rapidity in learning the manual.

The Loyal League Club, it is expected, will go on and raise another regiment.

Provost-Marshal Ninth District.

CHARLES E. JENKINS, Esq., has resigned the office of Provost-Marshal of the Ninth Congressional District, (composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards,) and his resignation has been accepted by the President. First Lieut. GUSTAVUS URBAN will act as Provost-Marshal until Capt. JENKINS' successor shall be appointed. Capt. JENKINS has made a very acceptable and efficient officer, and his resignation is very much regretted by the residents of the district. We trust the Government may find a fit successor of so accomplished and courteous an officer.

Copyrights—Important to Authors and Publishers.

The following statement of the number of works entered according to Act of Congress during the past year has been compiled by Abel C. Willmarth, Copyright Clerk of the United States District Court, in this City:

Books and Pamphlets	902
Musical Compositions	517
Prints, Cuts and Engravings	494
Maps and Charts	34
Dramatic Compositions	52
Total	1,999

In order to obtain a copyright, the author or proprietor must, before publication, deposit in the Clerk's Office a printed copy of the title-page, when he will be furnished with a certificate on paying a fee of one dollar. A copy of the work must be deposited in the Clerk's Office within three months from the publication. The duration of a copyright is twenty-eight years, with the right of renewal for fourteen years. A penalty of one hundred dollars is imposed upon any person who shall print or publish any work not having legally acquired the copyright, and shall insert that the same has been entered according to Act of Congress, or words purporting to the same,

The Cargo of the Peterhoff.

The total amount realized from the sale of the cargo of the famous prize steamer *Peterhoff* is $273,628 99. This was one of the first prizes captured, and has been for a long time in litigation. The sale of her cargo exceeded the sum at which it was appraised by over $20,000.

"Delta Kappa Epsilon."

This College fraternity concluded, on Wednesday evening, in this City, its annual convention. The convention assembled on Monday, at the Lodge of the Free Academy, in Broadway, with delegates from nearly all the chapters in the Northern States. About one hundred were in attendance. Much important business was transacted during the sittings of the convention, and propositions entertained of deep interest to the members of the Society.

The public exercises were held in the Church of the Divine Unity, on Tuesday evening. Rev. JOHN MILTON HOLMES, of Jersey City, of the Yale Chapter, delivered an oration entitled "The Cost of Freedom." The poem, entitled "Fashion," by ARTHUR M. LEE, Esq., of this City, was a brilliant production, and most capitally delivered. The music was furnished by DODWORTH's Band. The supper was given on Wednesday evening, in the new and elegant hall of Mr. DELMONICO, in Fifth-avenue, and displayed the culinary arts of this renowned caterer to the best advantage. The fraternity now numbers over 3,000 members, is in thirty colleges, and is represented on the field of battle by a Major-General (BANKS,) in the navy by an Admiral (DUPONT,) and scores of inferior officers. Among her honored dead are enrolled the names of THEODORE WINTHROP and Commodore FOOTE. The next convention will be held at Union College.

Archbishop Hughes not Dead.

The rumor that the Right Rev. Archbishop HUGHES died at his residence this morning, happily proves to be unfounded. At 1 o'clock this afternoon he was still alive, although his physicians announce that there is no hope of his recovery, and grave fears are entertained that he cannot live through the day. He is still conscious, but is so weak that he is unable to speak, or even raise his hand. The Vicar-General, the Rev. Father STORRS, has been in constant attendance on him during his illness.

Arrival of the Fortieth Regiment.

The Fortieth (Mozart) regiment, Col. EGAN, arrived here yesterday afternoon, on thirty days' furlough. They were received at the wharf by a detachment of the Seventy-first regiment, and escorted to the Park Barracks. They will have a formal reception by the City authorities at the City Hall this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and make parade under escort of the Seventy-first. The Fortieth have reenlisted for the war, and are here on thirty days' furlough.

The following is the order for the Seventy-first:

HEADQUARTERS, SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 2.—In compliance with General Order, this regiment will parade for the formal reception of the Fortieth Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, who have unanimously reenlisted for the war, on Sunday, Jan. 3, in fatigue uniform, with overcoats.

The line will be formed in Broome street, right on Broadway, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

The field and staff will report to the Colonel, dismounted, at the armory, at 1½ o'clock.

The companies, non-commissioned staff and band, will report to the Adjutant at 1½ o'clock.

By order of COL. BENJ. L. TRAFFORD,
Com'dg Seventy-first Reg't, N. G. S. N. Y.
JOHN R. LIVERMORE, Adjutant.

EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF THE SIXTY-NINTH.

The Sixty-Ninth are expected here this afternoon from the Army of the Potomac, Capt. MAHONEY in command. The Sixty-Ninth have been in the field for two years, and now reenlist for the war. They come on thirty day's furlough. They will have a reception, but what kind was not arranged last evening. When the regiment again takes the field, it is expected that Col. NUGENT will be in command.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A MAN SHOT BY A WOMAN.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a party of young men who had been celebrating New-Year's until the "small hours," entered the saloon of Mme. BELL, on the corner of Broadway and Prince-street, where they partook of divers refreshments. Soon one of the number, named THOMAS GORMAN, doing business in Washington Market, took exception to a picture of Engine Company No. 14, which was hanging upon the wall. To him it seemed so offensive that he promptly demanded of the proprietress that the picture should be removed. The latter refused to comply with this request, and thereupon GORMAN became highly excited, used very violent language toward her, and according to the Police reports, he made an assault on Madame BELL. While things were in this State, the latter drew a small pistol and shot GORMAN in the neck, inflicting a serious though not dangerous wound. The Police interfered, and the wounded man was conveyed to the New-York Hospital. Officer HUGHES, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested the woman, and yesterday morning Justice DOWLING committed her to the Toombs to await the result of GORMAN's injuries.

A MAN FATALLY SHOT WHILE PROTECTING HIS WIFE FROM INSULT.—Late on Friday night three men in a wagon drove up to the residence of Mr. WILLIAM KEEFE, No. 35 Ninth-street. They alighted and entered the house, where they were very politely treated by Mr. and Mrs. KEEFE. The visitors were much intoxicated, and after being there a short time they began to offer insult to Mr. K.'s wife. The latter, as well as the husband, remonstrated in the strongest terms against this breach of hospitality. The men became furious, and when Mr. KEEFE asked them to leave his house, on of them drew a revolver and shot KEEFE in the right breast, inflicting a terrible, and it is believed a mortal wound. He was soon after conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where Coroner WILDEY yesterday afternoon held an *ante-mortem* examination. His physicians say he cannot recover from the effects of the wound. The party immediately jumped into their wagon and escaped. They have not been arrested.

SEVERE FIGHT IN A DANCE-HOUSE—WHOLESALE SHOOTING AND STABBING.—About 8 o'clock last evening a gang of rowdies entered the dance-house of WM. McMAHON, No. 165 Mercer-street, and beat the proprietor and made a general attack upon the inmates. A man known as "Red Leary" was shot in the head, directly over the left temple, and it was stated by Dr. BOUTON that he could not live through the night. JAMES POWERS was dangerously stabbed about the head and neck. DANIEL J. HARRINGTON, of No. 445 Fourth-street, was badly shot and was taken to his residence. Several other parties were more or less injured. The barkeeper was knocked down with a heavy bar-room pitcher and terribly beaten. He was taken home. A man named CASEY, said to have led the attack, was arrested, together with several others, by Sergeant MILLER and a squad of men from the Eighth Precinct. Some of the parties taken into custody were released shortly afterward upon their promise to appear as witnesses in the event of any parties dying.

DEATH FROM VIOLENCE IN BROADWAY—A MYSTERIOUS CASE.—Late on Friday night, a man named BERNARD HUDSON, a dealer in liquors, doing business at No. 490 Pearl-street, aged about 40 years, was found on the corner of Broadway and Lispenard-street, just breathing his last. Officer HIGLEY, of the Fifth Precinct, took him in charge, and conveyed him to the Station-house. The victim died before he arrived there. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest on the body yesterday afternoon, when the jury rendered a verdict that "the deceased came to his death from violence in some manner to them unknown; but it was supposed that he was run over by a Broadway stage." Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, Jr., states that the base and back of the skull were very badly fractured. The fact that $50 in money, and some other valuables, were found on his person, precludes the idea that he was murdered for his money. At the conclusion of the inquest, the friends of the deceased conveyed him to his late residence.

MARRIAGE AT THE CITY HALL.—Nearly the last official act of Ald. HALL, who is one of the outgoing members of the Board of Aldermen, was to unite in wedlock a young German couple who appeared at the City Hall, on Saturday afternoon, to have the connubial knot tied. It was an auspicious closing of his official career as an Alderman, to be able to unite two hearts and send them on their way of life gladdened. By the way, a few of the Alderman's friends presented him with a handsome gold watch and chain, suitably inscribed, on New-Year's Eve. As the Alderman was about to lose, and not to take on honors and the power of patronage, the act is significantly kind, and the honest purpose of friendship apparent.

THE NEW REGISTER.—JOHN McCOOL, Esq., the new Register, entered into possession of the Register's Office, on New-Year's Day. He went there at 11 o'clock in the morning, in company with Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, Ald. FOX and WM. L. ELY, Esq., of the Street Department. They were handsomely received by the retiring Register, Mr. JOHN KEYSER, and after arranging some matters of business connected with the exchange of officials, the two Registers went over to the City Hall, and paid their respects to the Mayor elect. Mr. McCOOL will serve out his term of office as Alderman of the Fifth District. This is allowable, the Registership being a county office.

MURDER IN THE FOURTH WARD.—About 9½ o'clock Friday night an unknown man, aged about 30 years, a native of Germany, 5 feet 8 inches in height, dark hair, mustache and imperial, dressed in a black business coat, brown checked pants and linen shirt, was stabbed by some person unknown in Chatham-square. The unfortunate man, after he was stabbed, walked to the sidewalk and then died in a few minutes. Officers MASON and STRINGER were on post at the time in Chatham-street, but they could not ascertain who it was that committed the fatal deed. The officers conveyed the body to the Station-house, and the Coroner was notified. MARY O'NEIL, of No. 49 East Broadway, is said to be the only person who saw the affray.

A GIFT TO ALDERMAN WALSH.—Yesterday, during a recess of the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, the members all assembled in their chamber, when Alderman OTTIWELL, on behalf of himself and colleagues, presented a magnificent diamond ring to their retiring President, WM. WALSH, Esq. The speeches on the occasion were brief and pleasant. The gift itself indicates the very good feeling existing on the part of the late Board to their efficient President.

FIRE IN FRENCH'S HOTEL.—A fire occurred Friday afternoon, about 4½ o'clock, in the barber-shop situated in the rear basement of French's Hotel. The promptness of the firemen in making a "New-Year's Call" upon the hotel prevented any serious damage occurring to the building, except by water, which was very slight. Fully insured.

ANOTHER FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.—CHAS. MURRAY, a colored man, residing at No. 52 Thompson-street, was shot at No. 17 Laurens-street, between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning, by some person unknown. The victim was conveyed to the hospital, where it was reported he died last night. The offender made his escape.

ANOTHER PERSON BURNED TO DEATH.—At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, BRIDGET HEENAN, aged 60 years, residing at No. 86 Sixth-street, was burned to death, by her clothes taking fire from a stove in her apartments. The deceased was under the influence of liquor at the time she received the injuries.

WATCH PRESENTATION.—On New-Ye'ars morning, the employes at the New-York Gas Works presented to Mr. CHAS. C. MOWTON, their Assistant Superintendent, at his residence, a magnificent chronometer gold watch and chain, valued at $500, as a token of their esteem.

DEPARTURE OF THE NIAGARA.—The U. S. steam frigate *Niagara* sailed yesterday afternoon for Fortress Monroe.

WHAT BOSTON THINKS OF A NEW-YORK VOCALIST.—The "Oratorio of the Messiah" was given by the Handel and Haydn Society in the Music Hall, Boston, last Sunday evening, and Miss MARIA BRAINERD, of New-York, was the leading vocalist. The Boston *Post* says of her: "Miss BRAINERD was, of course, the star of the evening. She acquitted herself with much credit, and justified, to a large degree, her Metropolitan reputation. She achieved her best success in the ever favorite air of 'I know that my Redeemer Liveth,' giving it with a fervor and skill indicative of uncommon artistic merit. Miss BRAINERD has a fine presence, and made an excellent impression on a Boston audience." Some of the other Boston journals, while admitting the excellence of Miss BRAINERD's singing, are jealous that the Society should have sought a soprano singer outside of the talent which their city furnishes.

[Advertisement.]

The *Daily News* of Monday, Jan. 4, will contain the Log-Book of the Confederate Privateer *Alabama*.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 2—*In steamship Edinburgh, for Liverpool*—Mr. Fuller and wife, R. Struthers, Robert Chance, James S. McLea, Capt. Raisbeck, John Pierce, Capt. Whitman, J. Janssen, Mr. Cottey, wife and child, Mr. Rintine, W. H. Rintine, Robert Rintine, Capt. Aplin, F. J. Aguiar, C. J. Teixerra, F. A. Monteire, Mr. Harris, Manul Lluch, J. Edwin Smith and wife, Miss Emily M. Holbrode, Rev. W. W. Seymour, wife and child, Miss A. Cook, Miss S. Boune, James Kahn, with others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arago, from Port Royal, S. C.—Capt. Badger, U. S. N., wife and son, Mrs. Gen. Sander, Dr. Olcott, U. S. N., Capt. S. B. Frits, Dr. Mulford, Surgeon Lynch, Dr. Chas. Phelps, Surgeon J. Rogers, Dr. Evans, Capt. Surberg, Capt. P. Cornilliet, Capt. Squires and wife, Capt. Graham, wife and child, Capt. A. W. Fisk, Capt. Carthey, Capt. F. W. Schmidt, Capt. Loveland, Capt. Barlow, Capt. Brown, Lieut. Oldwell, Lieut. W. D. Messenger, Lieut. Wilson, Lieut. G. W. Wood, Lieut. Hirsch, Lieut. John, Lieut. Von Brensen, Lieut. J. Frank, Lieut. Mahoney, Lieut. H. Shields, Lieut. Simpkins, Lieut. Cornell, Lieut. A. Morris, Mr. Sheppard, R. J. Such, Mrs. Seymour and 4 children, E. Steigler, Mr. Almy, B. L. Sawyer, J. Griffin, G. Bunde, R. A. Terry, R. A. Bell, S. D. Beekman, S. Farron, Mr. Cornell, Thos. H. Webb, J. Reed, Gillson, W. Warren, P. S. Lawler, J. Emanuel, A. Wayst, Mr. Gordon, H. D. Hawley, T. J. Bearce, Mr. Lothrop, D. E. Rich, David Topham, Mr. Payson, Mr. Ryan, W. B. Fisher, E. M. Crouse, G. W. Smith, E. Long, E. H. Crowell, E. H. Crowell, E. Byrne, J. N. Ames, W. B. Hendrickson, and 145 others.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 25 | Sun sets..... 4 44 | Moon rises 12 10
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 1 07 | Gov. Island.. 1 56 | Hell Gate.. 3 18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ....SATURDAY, Jan. 2.

Cleared.

Steamships Kangaroo, (Br.,) Bridgeman, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Edinburgh, Roskell, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; St. George, Wylie, Glasgow, J. Macdonald & Co.; Philadelphia, Barton, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts; Corsica, Lemussier, Nassau, E. Cunard; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamers J. R. Thompson, McCabe, Baltimore; Locust Point, Hoffman, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Southampton, Southwick, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess; A. & E. Lovett, Perry, Glasgow, Edmiston Brothers; Great Western, Tucker, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall; Charles J. Baker, Young, Bristol, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Candace, (Dan.,) Schaw, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Mary Ann, Slocum, Fort Jefferson, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Bidwell, (Br.,) Churchill, Havana, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs George E. Letson, (Br.,) Larraway, Gonaives, Brett, Son & Co.; New World, Wren, Washington, T. M. Mayhew; Atwater, Cotton, Port-au-Prince, Wilson & Camman; Emily, Jenkins, Havana, W. Rowe; Adonis, Achman, St. Thomas, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Hannah, Allen, Rio Grande de Sul, Jones & Lough.

Schooners Agenoria, Higgins, Boston; G. Flower, Russell, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Ella, Alexander, Washington, W. S. Brown & Co.; Union, Pendleton, Rockland, W. S. Brown & Co.; Frank Lucas, Taylor, York River, A. C. Havens; M. A. Shropshire, Dobrow, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Isabella Alberta, Tooker, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Trade Wind, Carson, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Amelia, Richards, St. Johns, P. R., B. F. Small & Co; Wm. Arthur, Haskell, Boston, G. L. Hatch; Eclipse, Williamson, Machias, J. A. Simpson; W. H. Benedict, Ellis, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Isabel, Taylor, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Lenthall, Tuthill, Beaufort, Bentley, Smith & Co.; J. J. Randolph, Huntley, Fortress Monroe, M. T. Runyon; Langton, Rayner, New-Haven, M. R. Raghatt & Son; T. Rowland, Newton, Washington, Merrill & Abbott; Mary Jane, McNeil, Harbor Grace, Siffken, Ironsides & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Arago, Henry A. Gadsden commanding, from Port Royal, S. C., at 10 A. M. Dec. 30, and Stone Inlet, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Brig Springbok, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Smith, Windsor N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig J. D. Lincoln, (of Brunswick, Me.,) Webber, Havana 7 ds., with cedar and rum to R. P. Buck & Co. Has had heavy weather.

Brig Acadia, (of Hawkesbury, C. B.,) Priest, Matanzas 8 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Herschel, (3-masted,) Birdsall, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal to Bergen Copper Works.

Schr. Triumph, Lombard, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 10 ds., with oats to R. P. Buck & Co.

WIND—Sunset, W., fresh.

There were no arrivals via Sandy Hook this afternoon.

Arrived....FRIDAY, Jan. 1.

Bark Elbe, (Hamb.,) Bardua, Hamburg Oct. 29, with mdse. and 204 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had very severe westerly weather during the entire month of November, between the lats. of 50 and 40, in lon. 15 to 20. Dec. 31, off the lightship, took a pilot from No. 18. Has had 1 birth and 1 death.

Brig Examplar, (of St. John, N. B.,) Smith, Matanzas 22 ds., with sugar to C. C. Duncan & Co. Has been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy northerly winds. Has had some trifling damage.

WIND—Sunset, W., fresh.

Sailed.

Dec. 31—Ship Cornelius Grinnell.

Barks Xantho, Camprie, (Br.)

Brigs Delphin, (Brem.,) Agile, (Br.,) Anna, (Hol.)

Schooners Mail, Leading Breeze, Miranda, Ald.

Jan. 1—Schooners John W. Hall, Wm. Smith, Queen of the West, Elizabeth, Snow Flake, Louisa A. Johnson, Sarah A. Mills.

Jan. 2—Steamships Edinburgh, for Liverpool; Caledonia, Chesapeake.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 1—Arr. bark Florence, New-Orleans; brig Luchitta, Aquilla, via St. Thomas.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES HOLE, Dec. 30—Arr. schrs. Vendove, Elizabethport, for Boston; Champion, New-York, for Hyannis. Sailed—Schr. A. F. Stimpson, for Monomoy. Passed—Ship Wm. Wilcox, from New-Bedford for Boston; brig Ortolan, from Matanzas for Portland, 15 days out.

Dec. 31—Arr. brig J. H. Dillingham, from Matanzas for Portland; schrs. J. H. Connell, from Elizabethport for Boston; Sarah Wooster, from Elizabethport for Portland; H. S. Boynton, from Boston for Port Royal.

Miscellaneous.

COLLISION.—Last night, at 11 o'clock, the pilot-boat James M. Waterbury, No. 10, while lying at anchor inside Sandy Hook, she being on station duty, was run into by the schr. Dirigo, of Philadelphia, which was attempting to pass between the boat and the beach. The pilot-boat lost bowsprit, etc. The schooner received no damage.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Asia	Jan. 6	Boston	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	Jan. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Manchester	Jan. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Jan. 9	New-York	Southampton.
Adriatic	Jan. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	Jan. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Jan. 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Jan. 23	New-York	Southampton.
Scotia	Jan. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Feb. 6	New-York	Southampton.
Bavaria	Feb. 20	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Mar. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	Mar. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Dec. 23	Liverpool	New-York
City of Limerick	Dec. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 26	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Dec. 29	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Jan. 1	Liverpool	Boston.
Scotia	Jan. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Jan. 9	Liverpool	Boston.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Corsica	Jan. 4	New-York	Nassau.
Corsica	Feb. 1	New-York	Nassau.

For the South Pacific, &c.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America by the *Champion*, will close on Monday at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) ..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ....5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

RETIREMENT OF
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 BOWERY,
FROM BUSINESS.
PEREMPTORY CLOSING OUT SALE.

The subscriber, being about to relinquish business, now offers his magnificent stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS, MERINOES, POPLINS,
OTTOMAN AND EMPRESS CLOTHS, ALPACAS,
CASHMERES, DELAINES,
AND OTHER DRESS GOODS,
SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS,
BLANKETS, QUILTS, FLANNELS,
PRINTS, GINGHAMS, WHITE GOODS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, BALMORAL SKIRTS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.,
At a positive reduction in prices of
FROM TWENTY TO FORTY PER CENT.

Housekeepers and others will find this sale will give them an opportunity to purchase at prices much lower than it is probable will occur again for several years. Goods delivered daily, by expressmen, to all surrounding cities, free from charge.

Store and House to let. Fixtures for sale.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery,
near Houston street.

MARVIN & CO.
ALUM PATENT
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP PROOF
SAFES.
NO. 265 BROADWAY.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAY
IN TEAS, COFFEE, WINES, AND ALL KINDS OF
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
Flour, Fish; Raisins and Currants at 15 cents per pound; Citron and everything else used in every family; Butter, Cheese, Lard—all
CHEAP FOR CASH.
SUGARS—The largest assortment ever offered to the public in New-York. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.

WALLACK'S.
MONDAY,
Sixth time this season, Sheridan Knowles' comedy of the LOVE CHASE,
with new and appropriate scenery and the superb cast.
TUESDAY—73d night of W. L. Wallack's great play ROSEDALE.
With its beautiful Scenery, novel Machinery, original Music, great Cast and attractive Tableaux.
WEDNESDAY—(First time here) NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS, in which Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Norton (his first appearance this season), Brown, Mrs. Wilkins and Miss Madeline Henriques will perform, with (first time this season) THE FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, in which
MISS BURKE
will make her first appearance here. Messrs. Mark Smith, Fisher, Young, Flood, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Barrett and Miss Green will also perform.
THURSDAY—ROSEDALE.
FRIDAY—NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS and THE FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.
SATURDAY—ROSEDALE.

OFFICE GUARDIAN LIFE INS. CO. OF N. Y.,
Jan. 2, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Interest Dividend will be paid to the Stockholders of this Company, in accordance with the charter, on and after Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1864. Transfer books will be closed until that date.
By order. H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS AND ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.
POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.
Portability combined with great power in *Field, Marine, Tourists', Opera* and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. The above with all articles appertaining to the optical science, from the manufacturer,
SEMMONS, Oculist's Optician,
No. 669½ Broadway under the Lafarge House.

J. T. ELLIS
IS NOW RECEIVING ORDERS
FOR
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES,
AT No. 939 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st.
Instruction given at residences, if required. Operators and machines sent into families.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to
Rev. E. A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
Kings Co., N. Y.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP CORSICA for Havana and Nassau, N. P., are requested to be on board at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, at 10½ o'clock Monday morning, 4th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.